

## Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

The Oregon has arrived at Nagasaki.  
Loubet has been decorated by the  
czar.

Richard Croker bets \$20,000 that Bryan  
will win.

There is a shortage of raw sugar at  
Philadelphia.

There is a strike of longshoremen at  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Washington Democrats renominate  
Governor Rogers.

Senator Dewey may speak in the Cal-  
ifornia campaign.

A new cable connects Germany and  
the United States.

President Ingalls of the Big Four may  
succeed Huntington.

David Simon of Cincinnati died leav-  
ing \$20,000,000 to one heir, the wife of  
ex-Congressman Taft.

The Alabama easily made seventeen  
knots without driving.

Flume, Austria, has bought 100,000  
tons of Alabama coal.

Maximo Gomez declines a nomination  
for president of Cuba.

Yvette Guilbert, who is getting stout,  
will appear in comedy.

E. W. Houghton, one of the discover-  
ers of Yosemite, is dead.

Twenty-eight bodies have been wash-  
ed ashore at Cape Nome.

There is reciprocity between Nicara-  
gua and the United States.

Roumanian and Bulgarian peasants  
are fighting on the frontier.

The New York Central may build a  
fleet to carry coal to Europe.

Twelve laborers have been arrested  
for taking part in the Akron riots.

Sir John Bennett Lawes, the English  
scientific farming expert, is dead.

It may be some months before a suc-  
cessor to C. P. Huntington is elected.

Two Mexicans had a pistol duel at Al-  
buquerque, N. M., and both were killed.

Hazel Kinney, a California mare,  
made a record of 2:09 3/4 at Woodland,  
Cal.

All grades of sugar were advanced  
five cents a hundred pounds on August  
30th.

The steamer Topeka has arrived at  
Port Townsend with \$100,000 in gold  
dust.

The British steamer Cutch is ashore  
on a reef twenty-five miles from Ju-  
neau.

During August Philadelphia minted  
12,706,000 coins of the face value of \$1-  
324,160.

Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister to  
Japan, is returning to his post via Van-  
couver.

The Supreme Lodge, Knights of  
Pythias, will meet at San Francisco  
next year.

A cyclone swept Mafeking August  
25th, doing more damage than the bomb-  
ardment.

Germany will investigate the treat-  
ment of Germans by the British in the  
Transvaal.

The steamer Moana, en route from  
Sydney to San Francisco, carries \$2-  
750,000 in gold.

The Mendocino (Cal.) mud volcanoes  
are again active and their roar can be  
heard eight miles.

Henry Vance, who deserted to the  
Philippines, has been sent to Alcatraz  
for ninety-nine years.

General Otis may succeed General  
Wheeler in command of the Depart-  
ment of the Lakes.

Manila hemp has risen fifty per cent  
and the plant may be cultivated in  
German East Africa.

Owing to bad treatment Arthur Kelly  
of Pendleton, Ore., aged twelve, killed  
his father with a knife.

George Crocker of San Francisco lost  
\$500,000 in the failure of Price, McCor-  
mick & Co., New York.

The Olinda oil ranch of 4,400 acres in  
Los Angeles, has been bought by a syn-  
dicate of business men.

A negro assassin at Cheneyville, La.,  
wanted to hang himself, but the mob  
refused and lynched him.

The Sons of Veterans have collected  
a fund of \$500,000 to build a school to  
be dedicated to the G. A. R.

John L. Sullivan had a rousing ben-  
efit at Madison Square Garden. Most of  
the leading pugilists took part.

Bishop McElroy of Sacramento is  
going to Porto Rico to establish the  
Episcopal church in that island.

A. L. Bancroft of San Francisco com-  
plains of permanent injuries done by an  
application of Roentgen rays.

Krueger and his chief officers are at  
Helspruit, sixty miles from the Portu-  
guese border on the line of the rail-  
road.

## THE FUTURE OF CHINA

America and Russia In  
Agreement.

ENGLAND NOT IN ACCORD

Russia Makes a Statement of Policy  
—Waldsee at Aden—  
Story of Rescue.

CHICAGO, August 29.—The Tribune's  
Washington correspondent says: Russia  
and the United States will frustrate the  
plans of the powers determined to make  
war upon China, and the negotiations now  
pending will in all probability preserve  
the integrity of the Chinese empire. Rus-  
sia has sent a joint note to all the na-  
tions interested in China, urging them to  
withdraw their troops from Peking and  
asking that Li Hung Chang be accepted  
as the representative of China to conduct  
peace negotiations.

The United States has accepted the  
proposition, but the acceptance is coupled  
with some of the conditions laid down  
in the President's note to the Chinese  
Emperor—namely, that the Imperial Gov-  
ernment restore order in Peking and  
guarantee the protection of treaty and  
international rights.

Russia's proposition was laid before the  
State Department by Mr. de Wollant, the  
Russian Charge d'Affaires, and it was  
considered at a special Cabinet meeting,  
which lasted longer than any similar  
meeting since President Lincoln's admin-  
istration.

WASHINGTON WAITING.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The United  
States Government, having acted on the  
Russian proposition as to the withdrawal  
of troops from Peking, is now quietly  
waiting for responses to the notes which  
have been sent to our various representa-  
tives for presentation to the powers.  
Judging by the rate of progress made in  
the preceding negotiations, several days  
and perhaps a week may pass before all  
these replies are received.

According to their formal expressions,  
all of the powers are agreed upon this  
one point: They do not desire to enter  
upon a formal war upon China. The  
United States Government, for the mo-  
ment, finds itself side by side with Rus-  
sia, whose earnestness cannot be ques-  
tioned at this time. The object now in  
view is to bring about a situation in  
China that will admit of the beginning  
of negotiations looking to the re-estab-  
lishment of order and the cessation of  
hostilities, with the insurance of prop-  
erty to foreign life and property.  
After that the negotiations may touch  
upon other questions that remain to be  
settled.

LI HUNG CHANG'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Thursday the  
New York Tribune cabled to Li Hung  
Chang informing him that the dispatch  
here to favor the withdrawal of the for-  
eign troops from Peking and to recognize  
him as the agent of the Imperial Chinese  
Government in the negotiations for  
peace. At the same time Li Hung Chang  
was asked for assurances of the Boxers.  
Today the following reply was received:

"SHANGHAI, August 31.—Tribune, New  
York: The withdrawal of foreign troops  
from Peking would facilitate peace nego-  
tiations. No doubt need be entertained  
that I shall undertake vigorously to re-  
store order, protect foreigners and pun-  
ish and suppress Boxers.

"LI HUNG CHANG."

A dispatch was at once sent to Wu Ting  
Fang, Chinese Minister to the United  
States, asking his views on the message  
from Earl Li. Mr. Wu's answer was as  
follows:

"CAPE MAY (N. J.), August 31.—New  
York Tribune: Earl Li Hung Chang's  
answer is correct. He will undoubtedly  
do what he says.

"WU TING FANG."

BRITISH DISSENT.

NEW YORK, September 1.—A dispatch  
to the Tribune from London says:

The immediate result of the latest  
American note was to cause a sort of  
ministerial conference to assemble yester-  
day. Several members of the British  
Cabinet came up to London in haste, and  
held a consultation on the Chinese ques-  
tion. The Ministers included William St.  
John Broderick, the Under Secretary for  
Foreign Affairs; the Duke of Devonshire,  
Lord Lansdowne, Secretary for War and  
George Goschen, the First Lord of the Ad-  
miralty. Mr. Broderick and Mr. Goschen  
were together at the Admiralty for some  
time and subsequently an active inter-  
change of telegrams took place between  
Downing street and Lord Salisbury.

Whatever may be the official view of the  
matter, it must be said that the Russo-  
American proposal has been very coldly,  
not to say unfavorably, received by the  
British Cabinet. In this case it is be-  
lieved to reflect the tone of the comparative-  
ly few people who understand the sub-  
ject. The position of the United States  
Government is understood, and all possi-  
ble allowances are made for the difficul-  
ties of President McKinley's admin-  
istration, who are anxious to give no com-  
mitment in this case. It is believed that  
they are engaged on an aggressively im-  
perialist policy. Moreover, it is freely  
admitted that the Washington Cabinet is  
acting consistently with its declared in-  
tentions from the outset, which were  
avowedly to limit intervention within the  
narrowest lines necessary to effect the  
deliverance of the Peking Legations.

People here well recognize that the  
United States, which has no political in-  
terests in China beyond that of securing  
freedom of trade and intercourse, should  
be anxious to withdraw from the Asiatic  
continent as speedily as possible. Eng-  
land, however, as the holder of Hong-

kong and Wei Hai Wei, cannot retire so  
easily and is a little disappointed at find-  
ing the United States apparently so ready  
to lend a willing ear to a Russian sug-  
gestion, which the British critics regard  
with distrust. Whether it is due to the  
habitual and perhaps exaggerated suspi-  
cion entertained of Muscovite diplomacy  
in this country, it is impossible to say;  
but it is certain that the Russian peace-  
making suggestions are not liked.

As for the idea of recognizing Li Hung  
Chang, it is pointed out that the Viceroy  
has for years been anti-English and on  
the other hand, has cultivated rather close  
relations with Russia, especially since the  
good offices of that power enabled China  
to deprive Japan of most of the solid re-  
sults to which her military successes en-  
titled her. It is urged that Russian con-  
fidence in the possibility of negotiating  
with the Chinese imperial authorities is  
itself staggered by the conduct of the  
present to rely absolutely for support on  
its powerful northern neighbor. China  
would then be reduced to a condition of  
vassalage and meanwhile the partition  
would be asserted and matters would be  
kept outwardly quiet till Russia had com-  
pleted the Trans-Asiatic railway and had  
unleashed enormous forces in Siberia, when  
she would be ready for a final stroke.  
This represents one and perhaps the most  
emphatic line of British opinion on the  
subject.

Meanwhile the Foreign Office, without  
going into larger questions of Chinese  
policy, will probably be busy with the  
present to urge that negotiations will be  
useless unless they can be undertaken  
with the properly accredited plenipoten-  
taries of a government that can be con-  
sidered reasonably stable, and that this  
condition would have to be insisted on,  
whether the allied troops were withdrawn  
from Peking or not.

The appointment of Count von Waldsee,  
it is now admitted, only adds to the  
difficulties of the situation, since it in-  
tensifies the desire of Germany to defer  
a speedy settlement. So far as Great  
Britain is concerned, Germany is quite  
welcome to the position, and she may  
plan against China in the supposed  
satisfaction for the death of her Minis-  
ter, but Germany is a free country under  
a parliamentary constitution and not a  
Russian autocracy, and it must be remem-  
bered that, whatever may be the Kaiser's  
personal views, the German people, who  
the public opinion among his subjects,  
who would greatly object to plunging into  
a policy of adventure from which other  
powers had withdrawn.

THE RUSSIAN PROGRAM.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 1.—The  
official announcement, after mentioning  
the unexpectedly rapid turn of military  
events at the seat of war in Peking, en-  
abling a "comparatively insignificant de-  
flection" of the allied forces to attain  
the original main object, the relief of the  
legations and foreign life and property,  
the rebels concentrated at the capital, proceeds:

"These favorable circumstances how-  
ever, change in no way the political pro-  
gramme of Russia as previously marked  
out in the last government communiques  
and in other official documents, and in-  
correct interpretations regarding the  
further intentions of Russia may arise,  
the Emperor has directed the acting for-  
eign ministers to address to his representa-  
tives abroad the circular which fol-  
lows:

"The immediate objects which the Im-  
perial government had in view at the out-  
set of the Chinese trouble, were as fol-  
lows:

"First, to protect the Russian legation  
at Peking.

"Second, to assure the safety of Rus-  
sian subjects against the criminal inten-  
tions of the Chinese government.

"Third, to render help to the Chinese  
government in its struggle with these  
troubles, in the interests of a speedy es-  
tablishment of the legal order of things  
in the empire.

"As a result all the powers interested  
decided with that no misunderstanding  
to send troops to China. The Imperial  
government, therefore, proposed the fol-  
lowing fundamental principles to guide  
the powers in China:

"First, the maintenance of a common  
agreement among the powers.

"Second, the maintenance of the form-  
al state of armistice in China.

"Third, the removal of everything that  
could lead to the partition of the Celestial  
empire.

"Fourth, the establishment with the  
united powers of a legal central govern-  
ment at Peking, able alone to preserve  
order and to guarantee foreign life and  
property.

"On these points agreements prevailed  
with almost all the powers.

"While pursuing no other objects the  
Imperial government will continue to  
steadfastly adhere to its former pro-  
gramme of action. When the course of  
events, such as a rebel attack on our  
troops at New Chang and a series of

(Continued on Page 4)

## WIZARD EDISON DRAWS ELECTRICITY FROM COAL

NEW YORK, August 30.—Thomas A.  
Edison, the electrical wizard of the  
century, is reported to be almost ready  
to make public details of his newest  
invention. It is a machine generating  
electrical power without the use of en-  
gines and dynamos.

This new invention is said to approxi-  
mate exactly the production of electric-  
ity from coal. If the machine is a suc-  
cess its effect upon all methods of pro-  
pulsion will be incalculable.

Edison himself said six years ago  
that his invention would be the greatest  
possible step in the advancement of  
electricity. William Phillips Hill, presi-  
dent of the Hall Signal Company, and  
for years an experienced electrician,  
said today:

"As I understand it, Edison's new  
scheme is the nearest approach yet to  
the generation of electricity directly  
from coal. The invention will be of vast  
importance to every field in which elec-  
tricity is now used."

The new plan is to revolutionize the  
use of electricity in homes, in offices  
and in self-moving vehicles of all de-  
scriptions. It will make it possible for  
private electric lighting plants to be

## HER GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

California's Great  
Festival Was  
Honored.

SPEECH AND SONG  
AT HAWAIIAN HOTEL

Magnificent Banquet at Which  
the Great State Was  
the Theme.

The banquet of the Native Sons at the  
Hawaiian hotel last night in honor of  
the fiftieth anniversary of the admis-  
sion of California into the Union was a  
sumptuous feast in a really gorgeous  
setting. It is doubtful that Hawaiians  
or even Californians ever sat down to a  
table more elaborately decorated. The  
colors of California appeared not only  
in leis and bouquets but in electric  
lights and the varying tints of culinary  
marvels. The lights were shown on the  
table, on the side walls and ceilings and  
all the evening they culminated like a  
pyrotechnical display.

Bunting was also used with fine ef-  
fect. There were Bear flags, Hawaiian  
flags, the Stars and Stripes and the  
signal flags with which ships are dress-  
ed for holiday. At one end of the broad  
hall where the banquet was spread  
stood a raised platform for the Hawai-  
ian musicians, vocal and instrumental.  
On this for a few moments stood a pho-  
tographer who made a flashlight pic-  
ture of the scene.

Oblong tables were used except in  
the center where a round table broke  
the straight lines. At this sat the  
toastmaster, Alexander Newhouse,  
Judge Este, Paul Neumann, Major  
Ennis, U. S. A., Captain Merry, U. S.  
N., Mr. Livingston, A. V. Gear, Col.  
Jones and others. Filling out the re-  
maining space were the guests whose  
names, with those already mentioned,  
appear in the following complete list:

Following were those present:

Leon M. Straus, Geo. L. Chandler,  
Jacob Bearwald, R. C. Perkins, T. J. Dil-  
lon, R. L. Moore, C. H. Bellina, G. M.  
Cook, A. Newhouse, J. R. Shaw, F. C.  
Holland, W. J. Bellina, W. E. Thompson,  
Wm. A. Akerman, H. A. Franson, J. M.  
Sims, W. E. Fisher, Geo. McLeod, F. L.  
Hoogs, M. E. Grossman, W. H. Hoogs,  
L. C. Ables, J. W. Jones, Jos. M. Little,  
Dr. Freer, Geo. D. Gear, A. V. Gear, W.  
G. Ashley, Thos. R. Lucas, J. H. Fisher,  
W. C. King, Ed. Lewis, T. Livingston,  
R. H. J. Peterman, Geo. W. R. King, G.  
C. Lewis, Capt. A. Fuller, B. G. Allen,  
E. E. Allen, W. B. Allen, W. H. Mixer,  
D. L. Conkling, M. I. Madera, Leon  
Cohen, F. W. Makinney, J. H. Cummings,  
Chas. R. Heverin, Harry Ruff, J. H. West,  
Albert Hoogs, E. D. Tracy, C. R. Stok-  
ess, A. H. Fox, T. H. Petrie, Thos.  
Baldwin, Wm. McFee, S. B. Herrick,  
W. A. Bulck, J. D. Tucker, P. Nelson, J.  
F. Soper, W. H. Soper, L. P. Tenney,  
John Cook, E. W. Quinn, F. T. Putnam,  
W. D. Cull, F. E. Richardson, Capt. J.  
C. Coburn, Jas. E. Walsh, H. S. Ewing,  
Judge W. F. Frear, Herman Krueger, Jas.  
Schwartz, K. B. Porter, Wm. L. Kinloch,  
A. F. Guinasso, A. L. Shaw, Wm. T. Car-  
lson, Luku Duval, John Remick, C. C.  
Rhodes, D. L. Austin, R. H. Brotherton,  
F. R. Farrier, P. H. Burgett, W. G. Hy-  
man, Jas. Cline, Ed. Green, Dr. Moore,  
Jas. Guinane, W. E. Wall, A. F. Wall,  
J. C. Wall, D. E. Wall, B. Hughes, Wm.  
Menz, Al Petrie, P. Warner, W. J. Hickey,  
A. Gartenberg, W. S. Marchant, Dr. A. C.  
Wall, R. L. Marx, W. Naylor, Earl B.  
Hough, Edwin Benner, Charles Young,  
W. H. Diggs, W. E. Miller, Jr., Marston  
Campbell.

The following were special invited  
guests:

Major Ennis, U. S. A., Capt. Merry, U.  
S. N., Col. Ruben, U. S. N., Gov. S. B.  
Dole, Hon. M. M. Este, Hon. Paul Neu-  
mann.

Following is the menu, the abundance

of which defied the appetites of the  
hungry diners:

### MENU.

Oysters, San Mateo.  
Clam Juice in Cups a la Alameda.  
Radishes, Haywards. Olives, San Diego.  
Pickles, Santa Cruz.  
Caviar, Russian River. Chow Chow, Marin  
Tomatoes, Contra Costa.  
Cucumbers, Monterey.  
Boned Turkey au Frenco.  
Sacramento River Salmon.  
Smoked Beef Tongue a la Frisco.  
Salinas Ham.  
Craw Fish, Humboldt Bay.  
Creola Black Sauterne, Livermore and  
Company.  
Napa Chickens au Salad.  
Market St. Lobsters Mayonnaise.  
Nob Hill Potatoes au Salad.  
Baratara Chops, Santa Clara.  
Claret Punch—Sonoma Co.  
COLD MEATS.  
Kings County Roast Beef.  
Kern County Tongue.  
San Bernardino Co. Turkey, Cranberry  
Sauce.  
Boned Chicken au Truffe, Del Norte  
Ham a la Burgame.  
Lassen Co. Venison in Jelly.  
Pine Feet, San Luis Obispo.  
Los Angeles Sardines.  
Napa Soda.  
Orange Sherbet—Orange Co.  
Assorted Cake Muffins, Fruit, Vacaville.  
Madera Co. Nuts and Raisins.  
California Cream Cheese.  
Butte Crackers.  
Shasta Water.  
Kona Coffee, via S. F.  
Aloha Nui.

The banquet began about 8:30 with an  
appropriate address by Mr. Livingston.  
Every speech was followed by music  
and in some of the airs, which were all  
beautifully rendered, the banqueters  
joined. Mr. Livingston spoke as fol-  
lows:

MR. LIVINGSTON SPEAKS.

Mr. Livingston introduced the toast-  
master in words fitting the occasion. He  
said: "Six days ago tonight when a few  
native sons gathered in this hotel to make  
arrangements to fittingly commemorate  
the anniversary of the State of California  
into the Union, we little expected that  
we would have such an assemblage as we  
have here this evening, and little did I  
expect when I accepted the post of chair-  
man that I would have to speak before  
such a large assemblage. The citizens of  
this city, the Native Sons of the Golden  
West, responded most nobly, and on  
Thursday evening we decided to celebrate  
the 50th anniversary of our native state in  
a manner befitting her high station among  
states of the union. We knew there was  
no man better known from California to  
Maine and in the Hawaiian Islands than  
Paul Neumann. But gentlemen, Califor-  
nians have a pride in our state and for  
that reason we have selected for our  
toastmaster instead of a Neumann, a  
Newhouse, who will act as our toastmas-  
ter for the evening. We have begun most  
auspiciously and let's all have a good time,  
and let us continue as long as there is a  
drop of water, a drop of wine, or any-  
thing else here tonight. Let's have a  
swinging good time, boys. Let's celebrate  
the 50th anniversary of the Native Sons  
of the Golden West. I introduce to you,  
Mr. Alexander Newhouse."

TOASTMASTER NEWHOUSE.

The toastmaster was received with ap-  
plause. In his opening remarks he said:  
"It goes without saying that I am proud  
to be here tonight. While there is a lit-  
tle difference between the name of the  
one just spoken of and your toastmaster  
I am very much afraid there is a greater  
contrast in our respective abilities in ful-  
filling that position. I think with your  
permission gentlemen, I would like to de-  
part from the usual custom and ask you  
to drink with me the first toast. (The  
toast was drunk, all standing). While  
many states in the union have erected a  
monument of some sort to each individual  
state, I believe there is but one so mag-  
nificent, so colorful as that erected by  
Californians to California. I request you  
to drain your glasses with me in silence  
to the land of our birth. The toast was a  
long, deep one, and not a sound broke  
the stillness.

"Gentlemen," continued the toastmas-  
ter, "California has every reason to be  
proud of its native sons. It is with the  
greatest of pleasure that I desire at this  
time to propose the toast—'California, our  
Native Land,' and call upon one to re-  
spond who has been in his life a credit  
to California, a credit to manhood, and  
whose noble high position in the gov-  
ernment of his fellow citizens. It affords  
me great pleasure to introduce to you as  
the responder to this toast, Hon. Chief  
Justice Walter F. Frear, of the Hawaiian  
Supreme Court."

JUDGE FREAR.

Justice Frear spoke feelingly of Cal-  
ifornia and what it meant to Hawaii in  
the intervening history of the two integral  
portions of the United States. "Mr.  
Toastmaster and fellow native sons of  
our good mother state, and among the  
sons I include the adopted as well as the  
native born, for I believe there are many  
such here and the law makes no distinc-  
tion between you. I think California has  
owed thus far as much to its adopted sons  
as to its native sons. As the years go  
on they exercise an increasing proportion  
of power. There is another class repre-  
sented here tonight, who of all classes  
ought not to be forgotten on this auspici-  
ous jubilee occasion—the progenitors of  
the State of California. Study men were  
the pioneers, the sows, rich in poetry and  
history and story; the men who in the  
days when Congress was wrestling with  
the question what to do with this newly-  
acquired possession; men who maintained  
and associated together and adopted  
a state constitution and practically  
made Congress admit them to full-  
fledged statehood. I am first of all a son  
of Hawaii. I am proud on this occasion  
to claim as my country, my state, next to  
Hawaii—California—the land of my birth-  
the Eldorado, the golden country, land  
of the setting sun with its gateway to  
the west, and the metropolis of the Pacific.  
Its magnificence, its variety, its won-  
ders and history, how can it be given ade-  
quate expression? A land grown on a  
large scale with its sublime mountain  
ranges, its great trees, its hunting

grounds and fishing grounds, the home of  
the precious metals, but greater still in  
its green fields, its vineyard and orchards,  
a favored and famed land; a world's epis-  
tome and accumulation of the world's best.  
The shortighted may point to the vigil-  
ance committee and to the days of  
Judge Lynch, to the fast living, to the  
recklessness and to its impure police  
life. And yet has California more reason  
to be ashamed of these things than we  
have of our barbarism and remote past?  
Are not these things the natural ex-  
cesses of the natural conditions which  
were the prerequisite of brightest man-  
hood? It is said that the tad-poles fall  
as a useless appendage, but pinch it off  
and the tad-pole will never become a frog.  
Could California ever expect to attain the  
highest development if it had not gone  
through these experiences of the past?  
When the possession of California was  
announced in the United States there  
were people then as there are now with  
reference to the Philippines who pointed  
with disgust to the now great State, then  
but six months in time and filled with  
aliens, Spanish and the savage Indians.  
Little did they then realize that they  
would feel the true significance of the  
admission of this State into the Union.  
It was the beginning of the rounding out  
of the national character. The trans-  
Appalachian character brought out an era  
of road building. It developed an in-  
ventive genius. It cemented the States  
into a Union. The Trans-Mississippi ac-  
quisition brought to the United States into  
the foremost ranks of agricultural nations  
and introduced an era of steamboat build-  
ing such as had never been known be-  
fore. The acquisition of Texas brought out  
the great cattle raising of that section.  
The Trans-Rocky Mountain ac-  
quisition brought to the United States the  
power of the greatest mining state. It  
made the United States the greatest rail-  
road and telegraph. It developed the  
great national character. The Trans-Pa-  
cific possessions are to make the United  
States the greatest naval and shipping  
nation in the world."

The toastmaster said until he came to  
Hawaii he had never heard of any other  
place but California where a short res-  
idence produced so great a love for that  
particular place. But he found the same  
sentiment held good among the Hawai-  
ians. He thought for the occasion they  
were celebrating that it was eminently  
proper to give Hawaii a second place. He  
proposed the toast, "The Home of Our  
Adoption" and called upon Dr. Grossman  
to respond. The toastmaster stated that  
it



# LAYSAN ISLAND'S STORY OF BLOOD

## Japanese Laborers Are Shot Down By Whites.

### TWO ARE KILLED AND THREE ARE WOUNDED

#### Bark Ceylon Brings All Concerned—Captain Spencer Is Charged With Murder.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

War has been declared, waged and ended on Laysan Island.

Conquerors and vanquished, both, arrived in port yesterday afternoon on the bark Ceylon—except the dead.

The dead, Japanese, leaders of the rebels, repose in lonely graves on the isolated Isle.

Four against forty—those were the odds, four white men fighting desperately against forty infuriated Japanese. And the white men conquered.

It was on the evening of Saturday, August 11th, just three days after the bark Ceylon from Honolulu had arrived there with stores, that the insurrection took place.

#### MURDER THEIR PLAN.

The forty Japanese rose in a body, determined to annihilate all the white people on the Island and run things to suit themselves. Captain Spencer, over seventy years of age, took warning in time. Bidding his wife to remain in safety in their house, the brave old man called his son and Captain Spilner, late of the Honolulu mounted patrol and the engineer, Luhrs by name around him and together they went out to talk to the mob which had gathered between the white men's house and the Japanese quarters.

Captain Spencer wanted to know what the trouble was, why it was that the Japanese were dissatisfied and why they gathered thus threateningly.

The leaders of the mob answered defiantly, cursing the aged captain and his friends and shouting something to the effect that they were free American citizens and wouldn't work any more on the Island but would behave thereafter as best suited themselves. They threatened the white men's lives. They were carrying flags and waving them excitedly and were armed with knives, clubs, stones and cutlasses made of hoop-iron sharpened.

#### DEFENDING THEIR LIVES.

They made a movement toward the platform upon which Captain Spencer and his friends stood. The white men whipped out their revolvers. Old Captain Spencer headed the white men. He raised a six-shooter in either hand. "The first man who steps upon this platform shall die!" shouted Captain Spencer.

"Shoot away!" cried the mob and at a signal from the leader, charged all together for the platform. Though they moved quickly, Captain Spencer's trigger fingers moved quicker. Eight times his revolvers spoke and they spoke to the point. Pistols in hands of the other white men also had something to say.

#### TWO ARE KILLED.

Two of the Japanese dropped dead. They were the foremost in the charge and were the leaders of the rebellion. Three others fell helpless, sorely wounded. It was night time when the fighting occurred, about 8 o'clock in the evening. Had it been by daylight more Japanese must have been killed for then would the aim of the defenders have been more effective.

This business-like handling of the fire-arms averted the Japanese and after that it was not such a difficult matter to round them up and put them all aboard the bark Ceylon where Captain Willer took charge of them, thirty-eight in all, and put them below between decks and placed them under guard.

The foregoing is the story gathered last night from the white men.

#### RESULT OF CONSPIRACY.

When the Ceylon left Honolulu not long ago with stores for Laysan Island, she carried ten Japanese to be added to the laboring force on the Island. According to all accounts it was these ten Japanese who started all the trouble. They are supposed to have hatched a conspiracy. One of the men particularly, is known to be a troublesome character and it was he who urged the others to rise up against the white men. This leader told the other Japanese all kinds of fanciful tales about the Territory of the United States and Laysan Island belonged to the Hawaiian Islands, they were all American citizens and were free of all engagements which they might have made to work guano on Laysan Island. Capt. Willer, master of the bark Ceylon,

is firmly convinced that this was the cause of the insurrection on the island.

#### CAPTAIN SPENCER'S STORY.

When interviewed outside the harbor, aboard the Ceylon yesterday by an Advertiser reporter, Captain Joe Spencer, "King of Laysan Island," had the following to say:

"Three days after we arrived at Laysan, the luna of the Japanese, Tanaka by name, came to my house and told me that the Japanese were going to 'pull down the house and make us all sore.' I saw there was trouble coming and prepared myself on the defensive. I don't know whether Tanaka was siding with the Japanese or with our people. I didn't trust him much but just the same he warned me."

"This was on Saturday, August 11th, and that night about 8 o'clock, the Japanese having collected in a mob, flags flying, armed with cutlasses and one thing and another we went to the platform about halfway between our house and the Japanese quarters to pacify them if possible. My son was with me and so was Captain Spilner and Luhrs, the engineer. We were armed with revolvers—six shooters. I had two weapons, one in either hand. The Japanese dared us to come out and fight them and made various threats about doing us up. I shouted out that the first man who stepped on the platform would be killed. 'Shoot away!' they cried and with that the whole mob charged us, shouting the while like fiends, cursing us and threatening our lives."

#### THEN I BLAZED AWAY.

"The first two Japanese to reach the platform were the leaders, those who had had the most to say and who had made the threats against our lives. Then I blazed away. Our lives were in danger. The infuriated Japanese were evidently intent upon murdering us all. If they succeeded in killing us what would have become of my wife. Might they not have killed her also? Realizing the situation I was determined to fight to the last. I thought it very probable that I would be killed. I took as careful aim as possible in the darkness and fired eight shots, one right after the other. Two Japanese were killed and three wounded. The dead were buried on Laysan Island, the wounded, who are getting well now, we brought along with us between decks with the rest of the Japanese. There are only two men remaining on the Island now, my son and Luhrs, the engineer. A man must defend his life. We had no one to look to except ourselves. We were the only law and government on the Island and we defended ourselves. I acted just as I would act anywhere else. I defended my life and the life of my wife when they were threatened."

Captain Willer of the bark Ceylon, his wife and little son, the officers and crew of the Ceylon were all aboard the vessel at the time of the trouble. The only other white man ashore besides Captain Spencer, his son, Captain Spilner and the engineer was the carpenter, too old and feeble to render any assistance. Mrs. Spencer, although she had been told by her husband to stay within in doors when the trouble was anticipated, was so anxious to know how things were progressing that she crept out and moved along in a stooping position through the tall grass towards the scene of trouble. When the shots were fired her anxiety as to the safety of her husband was naturally very great and she lay in hiding in the grass all of a tremble waiting for definite news of the outcome of the struggle.

#### JAPANESE MADE PRISONERS.

After the shooting occurred the Japanese left the white men in peace, being thoroughly frightened at the death of two of their comrades and the wounding of three others. The next day, armed with revolvers, the white men rounded up the Japanese and took them aboard the Ceylon. Captain Spencer thought it best to get to Honolulu as soon as possible and inasmuch as there were no laborers to load the Ceylon, Captain Willer was naturally perfectly willing to come home. As the Japanese were rounded up they were taken aboard the bark. Once aboard the vessel Captain Willer, being master of the vessel, took charge of the prisoners. He stood at the gangway with a drawn revolver and made each Japanese as he came aboard deliver up his weapons. Knives, cutlasses and clubs were in this way taken from the prisoners and stowed away in the cabin and brought to Honolulu. The thirty-eight prisoners, including the three wounded, were put below between

decks and kept there under guard. They were closely watched and none of them were allowed on deck during the night time and only a certain number at a time were permitted to come up out of the hold during the day. They were well treated on the passage from Laysan and the three wounded were well taken care of. The Ceylon sailed from Laysan on the 16th of August and nothing of particular interest occurred on the voyage to port. The prisoners created no trouble on board, indeed they didn't have a chance to. There were no ladders allowed during the night into the between-decks nor were any ropes left hanging in the hold. The passage was a calm one and no water was taken aboard so that the prisoners below were comfortable and not troubled by any inclemency of the weather or anything else. The Ceylon took on just enough ballast at Laysan to bring her home.

#### POLICE GO ABOARD.

About midday yesterday the Ceylon was off port, lying to just her jibs and topsails on her. As soon as Captain Willer could communicate with Captain Brokaw of the tug Fearless, he sent a communication ashore to the vessel's agents stating what had occurred and asking that the police be notified and that a squad of policemen be sent out to the bark. The tug Fearless waited ready at the naval wharf for the coming of the police. Shortly after 4 o'clock the patrol wagon dashed onto the wharf and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth with four policemen jumped out and went aboard the Fearless. The representative of H. Hackfeld & Co., agents for the Ceylon, and Dr. Averdam, manager of the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company, also boarded the tug, as did also an Advertiser reporter. The Fearless picked up the pilot on the way out. It took very little time for the smart tugboat to reach the Ceylon which was lying only a little way outside the mouth of the harbor. When within about a hundred yards of the bark the pilot boat was brought alongside the tug and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, the four policemen, the agents and the Advertiser reporter jumped in and were pulled off to the starboard side of the Ceylon where a rope ladder hung over the side. Hurdled they scrambled aboard for at just that time it was not known exactly what had been going on and to what extent the police were needed.

#### A CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth wore a dangerous looking shooting machine strapped on his left hip and on the belts of the four stalwart native policemen glistened many highly polished handcuffs. A strange confusion reigned aboard for the first few moments after the police were over the side. Chillingworth darted round trying to get in a few words that the trouble was. Somebody pointed down the hatchway where the covering Japanese were prisoners, saying: "There are the murderers!" "Whom did they murder? Was it a white man? Is the body aboard?" Which of them did the killing or was it all of them? were some of the questions fired at the little company which gathered at the side to meet the police, the agents and reporter.

"Well! they didn't exactly murder anybody," was the answer, "but they did their level best to kill all the white people on the Island."

Then Captain Spencer was questioned and it was learned that they were Japanese who were killed and that the white men had done their killing in defending themselves. Everybody concerned in the matter was aboard except the two Japanese left dead on Laysan Island and the engineer and Captain Spencer's son who had remained on the Island.

Chillingworth continued to question Captain Spencer.

"The whole forty of them rose up, refused to work, threatened our lives, made a rush at us to kill us evidently, as they were armed, while we were trying to pacify them," said Captain Spencer. "We fired on them after warning them that we would use our weapons. I shot eight times. Two were killed and three were wounded. It was a matter of life and death and we had our lives to defend."

#### "YOU ARE UNDER ARREST."

Captain Spilner was also questioned. He said that he had done some shooting, as well as Captain Spencer; he didn't know whether he had killed anybody or not. "Captain Spencer and you, Captain Spilner," said Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, "will please consider yourselves in my custody—you are under arrest." It is understood that later Captain Spilner denied having had anything to do with the shooting. The prisoners below were examined and found to be in good condition, having, apparently, been well cared for on the voyage. The three wounded were not in a serious plight. Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Willer sat aft and viewed the proceedings with anxious interest. Mrs. Spencer doesn't want to go back to Laysan Island. She says she had enough of it. She is a brave woman but expected that her husband would be surely killed in the tussle with the Japanese. The memory of that awful night still haunts her, and even old Captain Spencer's voice shook with suppressed excitement when he related the stirring experiences of the night of August 11th.

The Ceylon was towed inside the harbor by the Fearless and was anchored in the stream near the lighthouse. Chillingworth then left her in charge of four policemen with orders to allow nobody ashore or aboard.

#### JAPANESE EXAMINED.

Later in the evening some of the Japanese prisoners were brought ashore to the police station and examined. They allege they had no idea of creating any disturbance whatever, and that at no time did they threaten the lives of the white men. Their story is that they were suffering for want of rice and water, and that several times they sent to Captain Spencer for these necessities. Each time they were refused, they say. They sent Tanaka,

their luna, for the food and drink six successive times, according to their account. At last, driven to desperation, they were on their way to Captain Spencer's house in a body to ask for relief when, so their story goes, they were met on the platform by the white men with guns and were fired upon. Two of their number being killed and three wounded. They became frightened and then ran away.

#### CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Last night, after the examination of the Japanese at the police station, High Sheriff A. M. Brown issued a warrant for the arrest of Captain Spencer on a charge of murder in the first degree. Officer Haurahan went aboard to serve the warrant. The thirty-five Japanese rioters were then taken ashore, where they were looked after. None of them are under arrest. Mrs. Spencer is much agitated over the unexpected turn affairs have taken. She said she is sure that her husband should be arrested on a charge of murder for defending his life and her life against the forty of a mob of forty men. "Four men against forty," says Captain Willer of the Ceylon, and Captain Spencer standing up there on the platform at the lighthouse, the little company of four men, defending the lives of all like a man. I tell you, Captain Spencer's all right."

#### CAPTAIN SPENCER.

Captain Spencer is a skipper with an experience of fifty years at sea. He is over seventy years of age. He is an old kamamala here and well known both in these Islands and on the Coast. He has passed through many adventures, but declares he has never met anything like facing the forty Japanese armed as they were with improvised cutlasses and knives.

Tanaka, the luna of the Japanese, when questioned aboard the Ceylon by Chillingworth, first admitted and then denied that he had told Captain Spencer that the Japanese intended to attack him.

Spilner, formerly captain of the mounted patrol in Honolulu, is no longer under arrest. Captain Spencer now being the only prisoner.

It is probable that the schooner Aloha has, by this time, arrived at Laysan Island. She took down ten Japanese to help load the Ceylon. The Aloha will find only the two white men on the island. She will probably load guano before returning here. The Laysan Island business is controlled by the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company, H. Hackfeld & Co., agents. Captain Spencer looked after the business on the island. He has been there off and on for several years and has never before had any trouble with the Japanese. On the night after the shooting, none of the white people went to bed, but stayed up armed and ready, fully expecting another attack by the Japanese.

#### SAY HE WANTED TO RULE.

It is said by some of the crew of the Ceylon that the Japanese supposed to be the cause of all the trouble went to Laysan Island with the idea of getting possession, and that he began to work among the laborers to this end immediately on his arrival. He was one of the number who went down last trip to the Ceylon and was one of the two killed in the attack on the white men.

A police officer staid aboard the Ceylon all night in charge of Captain Spencer. This morning Captain Spencer will be brought ashore. Mrs. Spencer is violently ill owing to the shock. The old captain, however, is calm, and only worries for his wife. He declares his innocence of any wrong doing and is willing to let matters straighten themselves out.

#### JAPS DECLARE INNOCENCE.

The above story was gathered almost entirely from the white men aboard the Ceylon; it was impossible to get anything out of the Japanese aboard ship. At an early hour this morning it was learned at the police station that the Japanese upon examination declared their innocence of rioting or other wrong doing, and said that they were simply imploring the white men for food and drink when they were shot down in cold blood. It was rumored that the Japanese alleged body of the slain Tanaka was in possession of the wreck of the McNear has drifted from Dowsett Reef to Laysan Island. Captain Johnson, formerly master of the Ceylon, is in the city at the present time.

#### (From Monday's Daily.)

Captain Joseph Spencer was arraigned in the Police Court Saturday morning, charged with murder in the first degree. The preliminary trial takes place to-morrow morning at 9:30. Japanese Consul Miki Saito contemplates some action in behalf of the thirty-eight Japanese laborers from Laysan Island. He will wait and hear the case to-morrow before proceeding.

#### SUIT TO QUIET TITLE.

The Wahiawa Sugar Company against Wahiawa Agriculturists.

The Wahiawa Sugar Company by its attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, has filed complaint against the Wahiawa Agricultural Company in an action to quiet title to land. The plaintiffs allege that it is in possession of the land and is the owner of an estate for years in and to the Ahupuaa of Paalaa, otherwise known as Halemau, being the land granted to Victoria Kamamalu, and also that land situated at Kahikiwai, the same being the land granted to Kamehameha, all of the land being and situate in the district of Wahiawa, Island of Oahu.

It is further alleged that the defendant claims an estate or interest in and to said property adversely to the said Wahiawa Sugar Co., Ltd., and said defendant is a necessary party to a complete determination and settlement of the questions involved in determining the ownership of said property and the rights of the said plaintiff in the premises. Therefore plaintiff prays that the defendant may be summoned to appear and answer the complaint and required to set out any adverse claim that it may have in or to the said property or any part thereof, and that the title to the said property may be quieted and plaintiff's interest and estate in the same way be confirmed, and for costs.

#### CUTS AND BRUISES HEALED.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, burn, bruise, scald or like injury will instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

#### QUICKLY HEALED.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that Hon. Samuel Parker would make a very strong candidate for Congress, and that Hon. W. L. Wilcox of Oahu is an available candidate and would make a very good candidate.

In support of the resolution Mr. Stewart said that he did not believe in instructing delegates to vote one way or another, but thought it perfectly right for them to express their views.

Mr. McCabe moved that it was not the proper time for holding a Territorial convention in Hilo. The motion carried.

Mr. Stewart moved the District Committee secure rooms for campaign purposes. Carried. At 11:15 the committee adjourned.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## HILO GETS CONVENTION

Arrangements are Made  
Yesterday.

### KINAU LEAVES ON 18TH

Fifth District Elected Delegates on  
Saturday and Endorsed Park-  
er and Wilcox.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The Republican Territorial Convention will be held at Hilo. This was decided yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee which is composed of George W. Smith, Enoch Johnson, J. A. Hughes, C. L. Crabbe and A. V. Gear. The convention will open on September 20 and will close on September 21 if possible. Arrangements have been made for the Kinau's leaving on September 18 at noon and the vessel will pick up the Maui delegates and the Hawaii delegates living on the windward side of Hawaii. Hilo has raised \$1500 and promises liberal entertainment.

The Kinau is expected to leave Hilo on the return journey on September 22. A half rate for the round trip has been given by the Wilder Steamship Company and delegates must apply to Secretary Hendry of the Territorial Committee for application blanks.

The Fifth Representative District on Saturday morning selected the following Republicans to represent it at the Territorial Convention to be held on the 20th instant:

First Precinct, Kaneohe—Frank Pahia and John McKeague.

Second Precinct, Koolaula—George Weight.

Third Precinct, Waihalua—W. W. Goodale and Andrew Cox.

Fourth Precinct, Waianae—Moises Mahelona and Judge Kekahuna.

Fifth and Sixth Precinct, Ewa—G. F. Renton, L. L. McCandless and Judge Hoakana.

Seventh Precinct, Kalihi—James L. Holt and H. R. Hitchcock.

Eighth Precinct, Honolulu—W. C. Achi and C. F. Peterson.

Ninth Precinct, Honolulu—George R. Carter and W. J. Coe.

Tenth Precinct, Honolulu—J. L. Kaukukou and Enoch Johnson.

At the same meeting a resolution was passed in which the Fifth District set its seal of approval upon the choice of Hon. Samuel Parker as Republican nominee for delegate to Congress from the Hawaiian Islands.

No word having been received from the Executive Committee of the Territorial Central Committee as to where the convention was to be held, Fred Waterhouse moved to proceed to the election of delegates to the Territorial convention. Carried.

W. C. Achi moved that two delegates be selected from each precinct with the exception of Ewa which should have three, and Koolaula, one, giving the district eighteen delegates.

Jas. L. Holt moved to amend by giving the six county precincts one delegate each, two delegates from each city precinct and four delegates at large. Stewart seconded the amendment. Iaukea favored giving each precinct one delegate and appointing eight at large.

Frank Archer was opposed to Iaukea's method. Iaukea's motion was voted down. Holt withdrew his amendment to Achi's motion which was ultimately carried.

T. McCants Stewart moved that a committee of conference be appointed to ascertain the time and place for making nominations for senators. The chair ruled the mover out of order as the question was not in order. A motion that the committee proceed with the nominations of delegates to the convention was carried, and a recess given for the members present to talk over the situation. After recess the nominations as above were made and upon motion of Mr. Stewart a committee of three was appointed to confer with the committee from the Fourth District to agree upon the time and place for nominating candidates for senators, and also for the public meeting which is to be held on the evening of the day the nominations are made. T. McCants Stewart, L. L. McCandless and Curtis Iaukea were appointed by the chair.

A resolution was offered that the delegates be instructed to cast their votes for Sam Parker as Congressional Delegate. Mr. McCandless took the floor in opposition to the resolution, believing the delegates should be given latitude in the selection of whatever candidate was to be named.

The following substitute was offered by Mr. Stewart and carried.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that Hon. Samuel Parker would make a very strong candidate for Congress, and that Hon. W. L. Wilcox of Oahu is an available candidate and would make a very good candidate.

In support of the resolution Mr. Stewart said that he did not believe in instructing delegates to vote one way or another, but thought it perfectly right for them to express their views.

Mr. McCabe moved that it was not the proper time for holding a Territorial convention in Hilo. The motion carried.

Mr. Stewart moved the District Committee secure rooms for campaign purposes. Carried. At 11:15 the committee adjourned.

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## LIGHT Housekeeper's Dining Outfit, \$14.85.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING

#### ARTICLES:

- 4 Dinner Plates.
- 6 Soup Plates.
- 6 Soup Plates.
- 6 Tea Plates.
- 6 Cups and Saucers.
- 2 Desert Dishes.
- 2 Vegetable Dishes.
- 1 Sugar Bowl.
- 1 Tea Pot.
- 1 Gravy Bowl.
- 1 Sugar Bowl.
- 1 Butter Dish.
- 1 Spoon Holder.
- 1 Milk Jug.
- 6 Fruit Plates.
- 1 Fruit Dish.
- 1 Water Jug.
- 6 Water Glasses.
- 6 Salt Cellars.
- 6 Pepper Shakers.
- 1 Vinegar Bottle.
- 1 Oil Bottle.
- 1 Mustard Pot.
- 6 Knives.
- 6 Forks.
- 6 Soup Spoons.
- 6 Tea Spoons.

## LIGHT Housekeeper's Kitchen Outfit, \$18.10.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING

#### ARTICLES:

- 1 Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove.
- 1 Soup Pot (Granite Iron).
- 2 Sauce Pans (Granite Iron).
- 1 Coffee Pot (Granite Iron).
- 1 Cake Turner.
- 1 Strainer.
- 1 Egg Beater.
- 1 Large Fork.
- 1 Large Spoon.
- 1 Large Knife.
- 2 Vegetable Pans.
- 1 Dish Pan.
- 1 Oil Can.
- 1 Funnel.
- 1 Can Opener.
- 1 Teakettle.
- 1 Dipper.
- 1 Milk Pail.
- 1 Tea and Coffee Container.
- 1 Coffee Container.
- 1 Toaster.

See the above outfits in our large front window.

## W. W. DIMOND & CO., LTD KING STREET.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.  
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 112—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

LARGE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.  
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#### —AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
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The Kohala Sugar Co.  
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The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.  
Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.



# THE WORLD'S CAPITAL

Bright Gossip From the Londoners.

## CONSUL HAY IS ADMIRER

Possibility of Mrs. Maybrick's Par-don--Sousa's Success in Europe.

LONDON, September 1.—Pending the discovery of the diplomatists as to how to best wash their hands of the Chinese em-barrassment, public interest is momentar-ily diverted to the nation's private affairs, and the wearisome war in South Africa, the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Glasgow, the widespread disturbances and disaffection in the railway circles and the dissolution of Parliament are all receiv-ing much attention. It is considered evi-dent from the speech of the Right Hon. William St. John Broderick, Under Secre-tary of State for Foreign Affairs, made on Wednesday, that the government con-siders the end of the war close enough to the horizon to justify looking beyond it and preparing for a general election. Therefore, an authoritative pronouncement on the subject of the dissolution of Parliament is expected at an early date. Whether Mr. Broderick's anticipa-tion that Lord Roberts' present move-ment will have a decisive bearing upon the length of the war is justified or not, remains for the present a matter of con-jecture; but there is no mistaking the intention of the government to utilize only any appreciable military success and ride into office again the back of "Boer" who, it is expected, it all goes well, will be able to return in October and take up the duties of commander-in-chief and, incidentally, to aid in the elec-tion.

Lord Roberts' emphatic commendation of General Buller's strategy at Mafeking-dorp looks suspiciously like a device to restore public confidence preparatory to the devolution of the future conduct of the campaign upon the shoulders upon which it originally rested. In connection with the ultimate settlement of Transvaal matters, recent arrivals from South Africa think it possible that the service of United States Consul Adolph Hay might be advantageously utilized.

"Young Hay has managed to please both the Boers and the English," said Louis De Villiers, a kinsman of the Cape Colony Chief Justice, who has lately arrived, to a representative of the Associated Press. "When Hay arrived at Pretoria public opinion had been made difficult for him by stories of his English sympathies. The Boer feeling was so intense that statements that Hay was no better than an English spy were readily believed; but he behaved with such quiet and good sense that he speedily got the respect of the Boer official class, while he did not part with his original opinion that the Britons, in the main, were right in the war. An American lady of the keenest Boer sympathies, added to Mr. Hay's first perplexities by making a regular campaign to win him to the Boer side, failing in this, she gossiped freely of his alleged pro-Boer purposes; but he outlived all this, was helpful to the British prisoners and lately, under British supremacy, has interposed more than once in the interest of the Boers."

A tangible result of the recent visit to Mrs. Florence Maybrick at Aylesbury prison of Dr. Clark Bell of New York, the prisoner's counsel, and a representa-tive of the Associated Press, was the dis-covery of a hitherto unknown letter from the late Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, to Mr. Maybrick reaffirming his belief in his client's innocence and vigorously declaring his conviction that she had been unfairly con-demned. This letter has since been made the basis for a new memorial praying for Mrs. Maybrick's release and so strong is Mr. Bell's belief in the force of this docu-ment that a copy of it has been sent per-sonally to Sir Matthew White Ridley, the secretary of state for the home de-partment at his summer home in Northumberland, accompanied by the re-quest that he give it his earliest con-sideration. Dr. Bell started for the con-tinent today, more than satisfied with the effects of his visit to England. He has not only succeeded in seeing his client for the first time since her in-carceration but has since secured for Mrs. Maybrick an interview with her mother (Baroness de Russell). The dis-covery of the Russell letter is regarded as important, not because many people doubted his sincerity but because it is couched in such terms as to preclude any question of his belief that she was un-fairly tried. Mrs. Maybrick's friends say Dr. Clark Bell feels the mysterious in-fluence of opposition somewhere, which hinders a successful result. The late Mr. Hayward evidently felt this when he de-clared the case had reached the end of diplomacy and subsequent ambassadors also met it. But, many recent evidences of leniency towards the prisoner incline her friends to believe that her in-carceration will not be prolonged.

The outflow of home bound Americans this week is limited by the capacity of the St. Louis and Etruria. The former takes an interesting list of passengers, includ-ing Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeach, Justice Gray, Dr. Schraday, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ellis, of Philadelphia, and Sousa's band, which has just completed a continental tour. Sousa has been in London this week, but re-sisted the temptation to play in England as he expects to return here next season, when he will probably appear at the Glasgow international exposition.

"The band," said Sousa, "seemed quite as popular at Frankfurt, Cologne and Berlin as at Paris. American music is al-ways most welcome. Though my inter-pretations of Wagner were enthusiastically received in Germany, a brass band than can accompany a violin solo is an unknown thing in Europe, where at-tempts to use military bands to play con-cert music are not always pleasing. Such an instrument as the saxophone is un-known in Germany and the vast number of reeds which secure the violin effects of the band are an innovation which surprised many."

Nearly every continental city has pre-sented Sousa with a civic flag, and Frank-fort sent a delegation to London, Thurs-day, to personally present him with a magnificent banner from that municipal-ity. The autumn theatrical season has al-ready opened under more hopeful aus-pices. The rival Nell Gwynnes are at-

tracting his house and the critics are al-ready wondering how soon "Nell" will appear in the vaudeville and music halls.

"The Casino Girl," continues to go mer-cifully enough at the Shaftesbury, in spite of Mabel Odman's hasty withdrawal from her part, which is cleverly filled by Maria George. Last, having disposed of the orchestra leader and star during the brief period of Mr. Ledwith's absence, the future actions of Mr. Ledwith are wait-ing with some interest by the members of the company.

The rehearsals of J. M. Harris' new play, "The Wedding Guest," which Arthur Boucher will soon produce at the Garrick are already under way. As this is the first serious drama Mr. Harris has attempted, the production is awaited with much interest.

Edna May having decided against going to Berlin, leaves today for Paris, where she is engaged to appear at the Folies Bergere next week.

Martin Harvey, who is searching for a Juliet, says he has decided on Mrs. Brown Potter for his responding in the autumn. An official communication has been re-ceived from Dover concerning the use of that port by the new line of trans-atlantic mail steamers to be built and owned in the United States and called the "Atlantic Shipping Company."

This company has been formed for the purpose of running weekly steamers be-tween New York and England and the continent and, it is stated, is to be sub-sidized by the United States for carry-ing mails.

The first port for these liners on this side of the Atlantic will be Berehaven, on the extreme southwest of Ireland, at the entrance of Bantry Bay. This is a naval station for the British fleet and is de-fended by forts erected on an island and on the mainland. It contains all the necessities, including depth of water, for such a port.

Among the bills passed by Parliament last session was one enabling a railway to be constructed from the pier in Bere-haven Harbor almost in a straight line to Rosslare on the east coast, where the Great Western Railway of England is now establishing a line of fast mail steamers to do the fifty-seven miles pas-sage to Fishguard, Wales, in two and three-quarters hours.

The effect of this arrangement will be that a special train leaving Berehaven with mails and passengers will be at Pad-dington in less than thirteen hours. This, as compared with the Queensland route, is a clear gain of over eight hours in time, as Berehaven is six hours west of Queenstown. On the many occasions of stormy weather when mail steamers can't get into Queenstown and must pro-ceed to Liverpool, the gain will be in-creased, as Berehaven Harbor is available in all weathers. It has two entrances, perfectly sheltered, with forty to fifty fathoms of water.

The steamers of this new line, after leaving Berehaven will call at Havre and thence come on to Dover, subsequently proceeding to Funching. The steamers are to be constructed to maintain an average speed of twenty-five knots across the At-lantic, a United States subsidy being con-ditional on this speed.

### Protest From Hawaii.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The first protest from Hawaii to the Board of United States General Appraisers arrived in this city today. The protest is from a firm of Honolulu brokers, Hind, Rolph & Co. The merchandise in question is some tea which was entered just before the act extending the United States customs laws over Hawaii went into effect. The tea was by accident carried on to San Francisco, and when the steamer got back to Honolulu the Collector assessed state duty.

The importers claim that under the circumstances the American duty should not be levied.

### LETTER LIST.

Uncalled for letters up to September 9, 1900.

LADIES.  
Andrews, Mrs. Geo. Andrews, Julia  
Barrett, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Julia  
Blake, Mrs. C. Burgess, Mrs. A. F.  
Brown, Mrs. C. K. Clark, Mrs. Jane  
Carrie, Miss Alice Crowley, Mrs. J. C.  
Davis, Mrs. Harry C. Dunn, Mrs. F. S.  
Ellis, Miss Victoria E. Fox, Mrs.  
Faubin, Miss Res- Fairer, Mrs. C.  
Gibson, Mrs. T. E. Haggins, Mrs. E.  
Higgins, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. M. A.  
Hart, Miss Harrison, Miss  
Hiram, Miss Eliza Louisa K.  
Johnson, Mrs. Clara Jacobson, Vigga  
B. Johnson, Mrs.  
Jackson, Mrs. T. A. Lawrence, Miss Fan-  
Kings, Mrs. ley L.  
Kobby, Miss Ann Laws, Mrs. H.  
Kowby, Miss Mary Lee, Mrs. R.  
Lazarus, Mrs. K. McKesque, Mrs.  
Long, Mrs. A. McGregory, Mrs. M.  
Lazarus, Mrs. J. May, Miss E.  
Mills, Mrs. S. McLean, Miss Carrie  
Zachariah Nichols, Miss Evelyn  
May, Miss N. S. Nelson, Mrs.  
Nelson, Mrs. Olsen, Mrs. C. B.  
Pomroy, Mrs. E. H. Patten, Mrs. E. F.  
Rowan, Mrs. E. Rose, Mrs. A. S.  
Smith, Mrs. A. H. Smith, Mrs.  
Stephen Smith, Miss  
Christina St. Clair, Miss Hattie  
Samson, Miss Sholly, Miss Carrie  
Spencer, Mrs. L. Selters, Mrs. F. A.  
Stillman, Mrs. Ka- Schmiedte, Mrs. C.  
hara Stillman, Mrs. H. M.  
A (2) Williams, Mrs. Rose  
Willer, Mrs. Winchester, Miss  
Werrick, Mrs. Welch, Miss Florence  
Mary Wright, Miss Maud  
Winter, Miss Alice Wilson, Miss  
Whitney, Miss Graham  
Marion (2) Yandley, Mrs. J.  
W (2) Sinclair, Mrs. Archie

PACKAGES.  
Sinclair, Mrs. Archie

### HE OWES HIS LIFE TO THE FORE-THOUGHT OF A COMPANION.

While on a camping trip in Webster county, Mr. S. I. Stump of Norman-town, W. Va., had a severe attack of bloody flux. He says: "I firmly be-lieve that I owe my life to the fore-thought of one of the company, who had taken along a bottle of Chamber-lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Moral—Procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. It cannot be obtained when on a hunt-ing, fishing or prospecting trip. Neither can it be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and at such times and places it is most likely to be need-ed. The safe way is to have it with you. Thousands of travelers never leave home on a journey without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

# LITTLE NOT THEIR MAN

Hilo Republicans Want Parker.

## FAVOR HIM FOR CONGRESS

Judge is Turned Down--Superin-tendent of Public Works Hears Complaints.

HILO, Sept. 7.—Republicans of the First District of Hawaii will support Samuel Parker for Delegate to Con-gress. The fight in the convention was between Parker and Col. G. F. Little, and Little was beaten by a large vote. The convention met to-day in Fire-man's hall and in a session lasting all day finished up its business by adopt-ing a platform wherein the matters in the interests of the Island of Hawaii which will be made of special note dur-ing the coming campaign were fully set forth.

E. E. Richards of the executive com-mittee called the convention to order, the following delegates being present:

First Precinct—C. G. Campbell, H. J. Lyman, Kamau.

Second Precinct—T. E. Ridgway, E. E. Richards, N. C. Wilfong, C. S. Smith, F. S. Lyman, J. Gibb, A. C. Steele, W. H. Smith, W. A. Purdy, Milton Rice, Vannatta, P. Peck, R. T. Guard, J. Vieira, O. Omsted, R. T. Forrest, J. Fitzgerald, J. H. McDonough, E. D. Baldwin.

Third Precinct—J. T. Moir, W. A. Ray, Cooke.

Fifth Precinct—W. G. Walker, Jos. Mattoon, Chas. Swain.

Sixth Precinct—A. Horner, A. Lyd-gate, C. R. Blacow.

Seventh Precinct—M. V. Holmes, E. W. Estep, J. Moanau.

Eighth Precinct—J. G. Jones, Chas. Williams, S. L. Kaulau.

Charles Campbell was made tempo-rary chairman and E. E. Richards, temporary secretary, and the following committees were appointed:

Credentials—Walker, McDonough and Henry Lyman.

Permanent Organization and Order of Business—Albert Horner, J. U. Smith, M. Rice, J. T. Moir, H. S. Lyman.

The report of the latter committee made T. H. Ridgway vice president, N. Wilfong treasurer, and Messrs. Peck, Purdy and Wilfong, finance committee. The adoption of this report was postponed and seemed for a time to be about to be defeated entirely, for Estep of Honolulu offered an amendment that at the conclusion of the regular business of the convention a ballot be taken for the convention's choice for Congressional delegate. The fight was entirely be-tween Colonel Sam Parker and Judge Little, and after a single ballot the choice fell to Parker. The result of the ballot follows: Colonel Sam Parker, 31, Judge G. F. Little, 8.

A lengthy platform was adopted wherein the Republican party was con-gratulated on what it had accomplished for Hawaii, and the Administration was commended for its attitude on ex-pansion, sound money, the Nicaragua canal and the Pacific cable. The de-ligate to Congress was urged to push the prospect of the construction of a break-water at Hilo. Local self government is favored, and the Legislature is urged to divide the Territory into counties. For the administration of county af-fairs the creation of boards of super-isors is advised; hospitals, jails, school houses should be transferred to these boards, and a recording office located in each county seat. Local option is de-manded, a liberal expenditure of money on roads, readjustment of the tax sys-tem, the regulation of the schools by school directors in the different dis-tricts, the maintenance of a small and efficient police.

The following were chosen by ballot as a Central Committee for the district: A Central Committee for the district was chosen by ballot, consisting of Messrs. Jas. Gibb, J. T. Moir, F. B. McStocker, W. G. Walker, E. W. Estep.

The following were chosen as dele-gates to the Territorial Convention: C. R. Blacow, Jas. Gibb, W. G. Walker, Judge Kamau, M. V. Holmes, Wm. Horner, W. H. Smith, A. B. Loeben-stein, John G. Jones, J. U. Smith, Carl Smith.

The convention then adjourned.

### SUPERINTENDENT COMES.

The Superintendent of Public Works, J. A. McCandless, and his assistant, Mr. Rowell, came up to Mahukona by the Kinau last week and arrived in Hilo on Sunday, coming overland.

On Monday evening the following gentlemen met at the Sheriff's office to talk with the visitors on Hilo's needs: Messrs. F. S. Lyman, Lambert, L. A. Andrews, G. H. Williams, Baldwin, J. U. Smith, Fairer, Bosworth, Affonso, A. M. Wilson, W. H. Smith, Dr. M. Rice, Rogers, Stacker, E. N. Holmes, Day, Richards, Little, Beers, M. V. Holmes, Fitzgerald, Schoen, Baptiste.

The meeting was purely an informal one. Mr. McCandless opened the ball by giving some financial data, the point brought out by which was that there used to be a million and a half in the Treasury, and now there wasn't any-thing except enough to pay the interest on the Government debt and keep the board bills of the officials squared up.

At this point Sheriff Andrews re-marked that the local road board

money was about out, as a considerable portion of it had been taken for new road construction which should come from the loan fund and which it was expected the loan fund, had it matu-rized, would reimburse. Unless some assistance could be obtained from the National Treasury even the work of ordi-nary road repairing would have to be stopped. Mr. McCandless said that enough could probably be squeezed out to keep up necessary road repairs.

A really important point was brought out relative to sidewalk construction. The Superintendent said he would see that property-owners on streets already widened and graded should be required to construct sidewalks along the front of their land. It was finally resolved that Mr. McCandless be requested to have a plan of sidewalks as above stated enforced.

One thing of considerable benefit which can be done at present is laying the suburbs of the town out into blocks by surveying new street lines and ex-tensions of old streets, so that people building before the streets are built will know where they are at.

### NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT.

J. A. Scott, the vice-president of the Hilo Electric Power and Refrigerator Co., Ltd., returned by the Kinau from an extended trip to San Francisco and the Eastern seaboard, whither he went with full power to purchase machinery and other necessary materials for the establishment of the plant.

The officers of the company are: W. G. Irwin, president; J. A. Scott, vice-president; C. H. Fairer, secretary; George Rodiek, treasurer; R. L. Auer-bach, auditor; C. C. Kennedy, W. H. Shipman, W. M. Giffard, directors.

The machinery for ice manufacture will be shipped about November 1st, and the electric machinery about De-cember 1st. The whole plant will be in operation in five or six months. The capacity of the ice plant will be ten tons per day, with possibility to in-crease to fifteen tons. The ice manu-factured will be of the kind known as plate ice, equal if not superior in qual-ity to natural ice, as it contains but lit-tle air. The cold storage will have a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet, with all modern facilities in this particular line, and will be a three-story building. The electric light plant will have a capacity of 6000 sixteen-candle power lights. The plant will be run by water power, with 400 feet head. An auxiliary steam power will be added, for use in case of shortage of water. The company is capitalized for \$200,000, with power of increasing to \$500,000.

### NEWS IN BRIEF.

Superintendent of Public Works Mc-Candless yesterday appointed J. A. Scott, Sheriff Andrews, Philip Peck, E. N. Holmes and J. T. Stacker, an advisory board of street commissioners to work in connection with E. D. Baldwin. The commission provided by law con-sists of two officials in Honolulu and the local land commissioner, Mr. Bal-dwin.

At a meeting of the Republican Pre-dict Club of Kohala held on Friday,

August 21st, it was resolved: That Hon. Samuel Parker is the unanimous choice of the club as Territorial De-ligate to Congress.

Miss Helen Willis left by the Kinau to spend a couple of weeks at the Waialua Hotel on Oahu.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Schoen are now in Kona, where they will make their home for an indefinite period.

Mr. John Hamilton of Honoma is se-riously ill at the Hilo Hospital, whither he was taken on Sunday morning.

Henry Iken of Oahu sends down this week a shipment of coffee, the second recently, to make room for the enormous crop which he will have next month.

Sam Parker and twelve delegates ar-rived at Kailua on Thursday from North and South Kohala. The S. S. Upolu made a special trip, and the can-didate and delegates were entertained right royally.

Superintendent McCandless as head of the department is determined that the streets shall not be blocked. For that reason he called for estimates yes-terday for the removal of the post office building so that it would be on the new line of front street. Contractor James Lewis submitted a price that was promptly accepted and the work of re-moval to a point makai of the present stand will begin at once.

Mr. Jose Serrao will leave by next week's Kinau on a three months' trip through the United States and Europe to Madeira.

The Board of Registration held its first session at the Court-house yester-day.

The Hilo Free Kindergarten will open for the autumn term on September 10. Messrs. Beamer, Mitchell and Jane-way are taking a bicycle trip around the island.

Mrs. and Miss Lewis, Mrs. Lilli-bridge and Miss Ellen Lyman are at Pohakuloa, Oahu, for a two weeks' va-cation.

The following persons arrived by the bark Annie Johnson on Saturday last from San Francisco: Miss P. R. Dillon, W. S. Dillon, Miss Altken, J. M. Salva-dor and wife, W. McKnight.

It is rumored that the Government will claim the tide lands up to high wa-ter mark. This will include a number of small places on the Waialua river from the occupants of which rents will be collected. This is one of the matters being investigated by McCandless and Rowell.

John A. Scott and wife returned from the Coast last night.

Officer John Kelly has been appointed mounted patrolman for Oahu.

There was quite a large fire raging in the cane on Paauhau plantation yester-day.

Kum Chan, book-keeper in a store opposite Terry's store, fell dead yester-day morning about 10 o'clock.

The extension of Honolulu sanitary laws and the appointment of an in-spector whose sole duty will be to carry out sanitary laws and the purchase of gar-bage sewers are to be recommended for Hilo.

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## House and Evening Slippers

Are fully up to what the fashionables want. THE PRICES? They are not high—only reasonable, quality considered

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The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S.

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WITH HANDSOME ORNAMENTATIONS.

## Oak Chairs and Rockers

POLISHED IN NEAT COLORS.

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THE REST EASY KIND, for use after a hard day's work.

## Everything

FOR THE HOUSE

## Awnings

A SPECIALTY.

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Repaired to look new.

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LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1900.

## ADMISSION DAY.

Hawaii should feel something more than a passing interest in the day which California celebrates tomorrow, the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of that State to the Union. It is not only because California is our nearest Mainland point under the Stars and Stripes and the possessor of so much of our trade and because we have many Californians among us, but for the reason that the destiny of the Golden State has decisively influenced our own.

It was written in the beginning that whatever master race should own California would also own Hawaii. Had a British Admiral on his way to annex the great Mexican province arrived at Monterey a day or two sooner than the American Admiral bent on the same errand, Hawaii to-day, in all probability, would belong to the British Empire. Had the Russians acted at an earlier time Hawaii might now be an outpost of the Czar. Our national fate was held in the balance when California came under the rule of the Southern Confederacy. Seeing how vast an influence the stream of California gold flowing to Washington in the dark days of the Civil War had upon the preservation of the Union it is possible that the secession of the treasure-house commonwealth might have established the Southern Empire on a firm foundation. In that event who knows but these Islands would now be a barony of the Slave Power?

But the influence has not been all one-sided. Mexican Dons of old California used to send their children here to be educated by the French priests, and after 1849 the rich pioneers followed the custom and entered their sons in our Catholic, Protestant and secular schools. Now and then the obituary of some middle-aged Native Son contains the statement that he was taught at Honolulu. Another thing to remember in connection with the natal day of the Golden State is that Hawaii helped to feed the Argonauts, who raised no crops for themselves; and that the first newspaper printed in California, or anywhere west of the Coast range, came from a press that had been shipped from here.

As betwixt near neighbors at times mutually interdependent California and Hawaii have always been on a friendly footing. Some great men at the end of the long ferry owe their dual wealth to Hawaiian cane fields; we, in turn, owe for the aid given to the reciprocity treaty, to island commerce and to the annexation movement, by a friendly California sentiment. One day when we want to be a State California will help us in. Larger than some empires she has no small prejudices against her neighbors and will not complain of a Hawaiian State any more than she did of a Nevada. She will be generous-minded in the future as in the past.

The celebration of the semi-centennial should be enthusiastic wherever there are enough Native Sons together to get each other's imaginations on fire. Few States have more to celebrate than California. Over a billion dollars' worth of gold has been taken from her streams and ledges. There is room within her borders, judging from the example of Japan—a territory of similar size—for half the population of the United States. The agricultural and commercial potentiality of California is so enormous that no one has undertaken to compute it. The time may come when California will have more people, more wealth, more commerce and more fame in the contemporaneous world than France. Fifty years make but a brief span in the life of a State yet see what fifty years have done for the land which Daniel Webster, in 1844, declared to be a desert lair of wild men and wild beasts. What may not an hundred years do towards realizing, in the broadest and truest sense, the vision of old Timothy Dwight, some time President of Yale, who, in the latter days of the Eighteenth century wrote these lines on the expanding future of America?

All hail, thou Western world, by Heaven designed.  
The example bright to renovate mankind!  
Soon shall thy sons across the mainland roam  
And claim on far Pacific's shore a home.  
Their rule, religion, manners, art convey  
And spread their freedom to the Asian sea.  
Towns, cities, fairs, shall raise their towering pride,  
Proud commerce's mole the western surges lave,  
The long white spire be imaged on the wave.  
Where marshes teemed with death shall meads unfold,  
Untrodden cliffs resign their stores of gold,  
Where slept perennial night shall science rise  
And new born Oxford cheer the evening skies.

The census gives the United States a population of about 80,000,000. But for the Civil War, which really interrupted progress for ten years beginning at the date when a struggle seemed imminent, the country would, in all probability, now have 100,000,000 people.

The allies propose to march through the Forbidden City as an object lesson to the Chinese. It is likely that such a parade would have an immense effect on the Celestial mind which would otherwise harbor the idea that the allies were afraid of the Imperial sanctuary.

The tales of Russian cruelty in China come from so many quarters that they cannot be doubted. The Russian is, after all, a Tartar savage, thinly disguised with the trappings of civilization. Napoleon estimated him properly and time has not done much to improve him. It is a curious anachronism that such an embodiment of brute instincts should be ruled by a mild, war-hating Czar who continually dreams of a political millennium.

## RETREATING MISSIONARIES.

The superior organization of the Roman Catholic missionary service appears in the fact that while Protestant workers are flying from China to Japan or to their own countries the Catholic missionaries are sticking to their posts and giving their Chinese converts an example of Christian fortitude. It was not the habit of the apostles to fly from persecution so long as the cause needed their presence at any dangerous place and Roman Catholic missionaries as a rule have profited better than their Protestant rivals by this high example. Paul Houtet lately published the story of a French priest, the spiritual director of a small Christian village in Anson during the disturbances of several years ago, who came on board the French ironclad which Houtet served as a lieutenant and asked for aid against the rebels who were threatening his flock. No marines could be spared, and the priest was asked to make himself comfortable on board. He did so until night when to the surprise of some of the officers he wanted to be set ashore.

"But you say that your village may be attacked and destroyed before morning. If you are there you will be killed, perhaps by torture. Better stay with us," I thank you gentlemen," said the priest, "but when danger comes I must show my people how to trust in God." That was a typical expression of his class.

Many priests have been murdered in China but we hear of none who deserted their posts. None has been recalled, none appears on the passenger lists of homeward-bound steamships, all presumably are sharing the perils to which the acceptance of their gospel has exposed their proselytes. There is apostolic heroism in their attitude; there is an unhappy lack of faith in Providence, a total absence of the spirit of Luther and much of the paltering instincts of Melancthon in the attitude of the flying Protestants—and we say it with shame as a paper of Protestant sympathies must.

## FILIPINOS AND LIBERTY.

The sober sense of the American people in taking stock of Mr. Bryan's Philippine policy will be likely to arrive at the conclusion that, if it is liberty the Filipinos want, submission to the United States is their only way to get it. A Philippine republic would mean the ascendancy of a single strong and despotic tribe over the other racial factions, and this republic, owing to internal discord or foreign interference, could not last. Its natural fate would be absorption into the body politic of some great power. The day of the small island independency has gone. Such a State can only exist by grace of a protectorate, which is a modified form of alien control.

A few years ago there was an independent Hawaii, Samoa, Tonga and Madagascar; but they are all now under alien flags. Hayti and San Domingo, but for the Monroe doctrine, would long since have been absorbed by Europe. Cuba can exist as a free State only under suzerainty of the United States. Considering the European and American demand for vantage grounds, coaling stations and naval depots, no small island power, left to its own devices for defence, can hope to keep its independence. Particularly is this so in the Far East where the interests of all Europe are more or less concerned and where the demand for naval stations is imperative. In 1898 Germany showed very plainly that she had looked at the Philippines with a covetous eye; Great Britain would not leave them alone if they were wayfaring for themselves nor would Russia or France. It is a perfectly safe proposition that, unless taken under an American protectorate, a Philippine republic would be a sheep among wolves. Such a protectorate, however, is out of the question. Why should this republic become an unpaid policeman for a people who hate it? In the case of Cuba we would, through a protectorate or through the influence of the Monroe doctrine, save ourselves from an unfriendly European neighbor; but in the case of the Philippines if we don't own them ourselves we need not care a nickel where the title lies.

Annexation to the United States would give the Filipinos more liberty than they could bestow upon themselves—liberty without misrule and revolution, without capricious foreign interference, without license and loot. There is an example of what that means in the case of Hawaii. The Americanized natives of these Islands have more liberty than they enjoyed under their Kings; far more than they could possibly have got if the Hawaiian flag had continued to float. A free Hawaii meant an intermeddling Japan at all times; and on the occasion of war in the Pacific it meant seizure by the first contending power that wanted it for a base. Now while the American republic stands four square to all the winds that blow, the Territory of Hawaii will stand with it. While the American republic has free institutions and is able to defend them the Territory of Hawaii will have free institutions and they will be defended. It would be the same way with an annexed Philippine archipelago; and there is no other way than by annexation for the people of that archipelago to secure such blessings.

## THE FUTURE OF CHINA

(Continued from Page 1.)

hostile acts by the Chinese on our state frontier, as far as possible, the Imperial Government of China has endeavored to keep New China and march troops into the Manchuria territories, such timely measures which were exclusively prompted by the necessity of warding off aggressive acts of the Chinese rebels, and in no way testify to any independent plans which are completely foreign to the policy of the Imperial Government. As soon as the Imperial order shall have been established in Manchuria and independent measures taken for the protection of railway construction, which, according to formal agreement, China has assured, Russia will be free to send her troops from these territories of the neighboring empire, provided the action of other powers does not place any obstacle in the way of such a measure.

## EUROPEAN COMMENT.

BERLIN, September 11.—Semi-officially it is affirmed that Germany now has a serious adherent to the program mapped out in the summer of July 2nd and approved by all the powers.

LONDON, September 11.—The Foreign Office here apparently is not yet ready to publicly declare Great Britain's position in the present Chinese situation, but all indications tend to confirm the belief that Lord Salisbury favors the principle contained in the American-Russian proposals, though possibly, he may have some modification to suggest.

## SHANGHAI RUMORS.

LONDON, September 11.—In the absence of definite, reliable news from China, Shanghai is again distributing a crop of rumors. According to reports from that city Great Britain furnished Liu Ken Yin, the viceroy of Nanjing, and Chang Chi Tung, the viceroy of Hankow, with strong guarantees against the reported intention of the Dowager Empress to supersede him on account of the alleged pro-French tendencies. The guarantees are also said to include cooperation to all attempts to dismember China.

The Imperial Court, it is reported at Tai Yuan, capital of the province of Shan-shi, afraid to move owing to stories that the Chinese troops are ravaging country far and wide and are even murdering imperial officials who have been trying to join the fugitive Imperial Court.

The despatch issued that a German legation will be established at Shanghai, at least pending the arrival in China of Field Marshal von Waldersee.

## WALDERSEE AT ADEN.

BERLIN, September 11.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has cabled to Emperor William from Aden, where he arrived yesterday, announcing the "pleasing international amenities" which marked his entry into the port. The French troopship La Champagne steamed near the vessel on which the Field Marshal was a passenger, with her band playing and her troops cheering. The band of the German ship responded with the "Marseillaise," and the French band replied with the German national anthem. The Field Marshal was formally received by the British political resident at Aden and afterward proceeded on his journey to China.

## STORY OF THE RESCUE.

PEKING, August 14 (by post via Tientsin).—A medal will be struck commemorating the siege of Peking. It will bear the legend, "Men, not walls, make a city."

In the grounds of the British Legation, where a number of men with rifles and millions of the Chinese capital for fifty-six days, a memorable celebration is in progress tonight in vindication of that principle. Missionaries assembled about Bell Tower are singing the Doxology. Rockets are blazing. Soldiers and civilians are cheering and shouting. The women are applauding the sound of the cannon that are smashing the yellow roofs of the Forbidden City. The tired Sikhs are planting their tents on the lawn and the American and Russian contingents are lighting campfires along the stretch of turf extending beyond the Tartar wall.

Through the ruins of the foreign settlement an eager cosmopolitan crowd is jostling—Indians, Cossacks, Legation ladies, diplomats, Americans from the Philippines and French disciplinarians from Senegal and Madagascar. The rear while the fighting was in progress, but came conspicuously to the front when looting began. Only the Japanese, who have earned the first place, are absent. Resident foreigners welcome the luxury of walking about and immunity from bullets. The newcomers are anxious to inspect the evidence of an historic defense. These barricades are, after all, the most wonderful sight in Peking. The barriers hedging the British Legation are a marvel of stone and brick walls and earth works. Sandbags shield every foot of space. The tops of the walls have niches for the riflemen and the bullet-proof defenses and windows have armor boxes, bags stuffed with dirt, and pillows, too.

Back of the United States Legation is a work named "Fort Myers," which the marines held, completely screening both sides of the walls, with steps leading to it. There is a canon in position across the wall which faces a similar Chinese work a few yards away. Another wall bars Legation street in front of the German Legation; and confronting the enemy's barricades within those limits are yet more walls, enabling the foreigners to command the area of defense if pressed. The tops of the American and British buildings were badly torn by the Chinese shells. The shells fell during the first three weeks of the bombardment at the rate of 40 a day. Bucketsful of bullets were gathered in the grounds.

Four hundred and forty people lived in the compound through the greater part of the siege. Three hundred and forty marines, assisted by sixty-five volunteers, commanded by the English Captain, Poole, defended the place. Eleven civilians were killed and fourteen wounded. Fifty-four marines and sailors were killed and 112 wounded. Gilbert Roberts, who was wounded in the foot, was the only American civilian injured. Two foreign ladies were wounded.

The reception which the survivors gave the army was worth the hardships the troops had undergone. The entrance was not spectacular, but the defense, with its staff and a company of Sikhs, waded up a bed of sewage in the canal under the Tartar wall. The besieged removed the barricades, and when the gates swung inward and the British colors appeared there was a great cheer on both sides.

Generals, soldiers and correspondents scrambled up the banks through the filth, elbowing to be first. Men and women surrounded the rescuers and shook the hands of the Sikhs. Everybody was hustled excitedly along into the legation grounds, where the colors were planted. The rescuers surrounded the wall which had been the salvation of the besieged.

The Ministers and officers demanded the latest news on both sides. An hour afterward General Chaffee, riding at the head of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, marched to the Tartar wall. An American marine who was on the wall of the wall shouted: "You are just in time. We need you in our business."

"Where can we get in?" asked General Chaffee.

"Through the canal. The British entered there two hours ago," was the response. The American General looked disappointed.

Although the Americans entered behind the last of the British forces their reception was just as enthusiastic as if they had been first. When the Stars and Stripes emerged into view, Mr. Tschakovsky, the missionary, cried: "Americans, save your flag!" Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the soldiers cheered.

On entering the grounds of the British Legation the American troops started in amazement and inquired if there was a law party in progress. They had expected to find the relieved in a worse condition than the besieged, whereas the contrast between the appearance of the rescued and the rescuers was surprisingly in favor of the former. The British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, was shaven and dressed in immaculate tennis flannels. Mr. Conner, the United States Minister, was dressed in the same style of flannels. The Indian was fresh and bright in summer clothing. Only a few civilians were carrying arms.

On the other hand, the rescuers were haggard and rough-bearded. They dragged themselves along as if ready to drop, their uniforms dripping with perspiration and black with mud.

But a second glance showed that the rescued were pale and thin. They looked like a company of invalids. Every part of the inclosure testified to their tragic experiences. There was a plot of new graves headed with wooden crosses, including the mother of a child. The second secretary's house was the hospital and it was filled with wounded. French nuns ministered there. At one time all but four men of the Japanese contingent had been in the hospital wounded.

There were several caves, roofed with timbers heaped over with earth, which served as bomb-proofs.

The bulletin board was covered with significant notices. For instance: "As there is likely to be a severe dropping of rain today, women and children are forbidden to walk about the grounds."

There is another "One found the small supply of vegetables and eggs the market will be open only from 9 to 10 hereafter. All horse meat is inspected by a physician."

Mr. Conner had the first secretary's house. Seventy American missionaries occupied the church. The French contingent had the pavilion on the lawn.

The bravery of the women was noteworthy. They became so accustomed to fire that it was difficult to restrain them from walking about the grounds at all times.

When a proposal was made to petition the Tientsin Yamen for vegetables, some said they would rather starve than take help from that quarter. The Yamen's food supply was a farce—only sufficient for one day. When meat was asked for, the reply was that this could not be furnished because a state of war existed in Peking.

The Tientsin Yamen placarded a proclamation exhorting the people to kill all foreigners, because the latter had made war on China in attacking the forts at Taku. The legations were merely attacked from July 15th to July 25th. At that date a note was sent to the Yamen to extend the siege to August 3rd, although the Chinese repeatedly violated it. There was considerable rifle fire from August 2d to August 11th and then the Chinese mounted smooth bores. The mainstay of the foreigners was an old gun used by the British in 1899, which was found in a junk shop by Mitchell, the American gunner. This was mounted on a Russian carriage found by an Italian. Ammunition was fitted to it, and it was christened the "International Gun."

The foreigners remarked that relief had been long delayed, but they insisted that they had never despaired of the outcome. The British and the Americans had lost 3000 killed during the siege. The foreigners did not waste their ammunition, shooting only when a target was in evidence. The Chinese method, on the other hand, was a continuous heavy and indiscriminate fire. The enemy would advance to the batteries and then open up with their arms filled with bricks and stones in the morning the foreigners would find a new wall a few feet closer. Finally the barricades came so close that talking could be distinctly heard.

During the last two nights the Chinese officers sent men to charge the foreigners and exterminate them before the international forces could arrive. The Chinese soldiers replied that they could not stand the bayonets. On the nights before the relief they fired several thousand rounds, the foreigners replying with two shots only. The Chinese artillery and soldiers in Peking were apparently much inferior to those encountered in the fighting at Tien-Tsin.

## CHINESE CRISIS IN BRIEF ITEMS

The French admiral is sending a gunboat to the Yang-tse, to meet the British Boxers are overrunning the country south of Tien-Tsin.

The acting viceroy at Canton has suppressed all the native papers.

It was decided to parade the allies through the Imperial city on August 28th.

It is rumored in New York that C. P. Huntington's successor is an eastern man.

The Japanese forces may occupy Pao Tsin, capital of the province of Chi-li.

With the capture of Moukden, the whole of Manchuria will be in Russian hands.

Japan will remove her marines from Amoy as soon as order has been restored.

It is rumored at Amoy that 12,000 Japanese troops are coming there from Formosa.

The plan to make Li Hung Chang a virtual prisoner was opposed by Russia and the United States.

The Chinese in the Amur district are tired of fighting Russians, and send word that they will make no further attacks.

Barbards are being posted at the gates of the Imperial city. One is held by the Americans, and the Japanese hold the others.

The action of Japan at Amoy is regarded with solicitude by the Germans, who will send a gunboat, and perhaps a fleet, to the Yang-tse.

While the Chinese were handling torpedoes at Foochow a large number exploded, blowing the bodies of thirty-two men to pieces.

British comment is generally unfavorable to the Russo-American plan to withdraw from Peking and let the Imperial family return.

The reform party under Kang Yu Wei is preparing for rebellion. Twenty-five reformers have been beheaded at Hankow and their heads exposed.

The looting at Peking proceeds industriously and openly. The officers of every nation except the Americans ignore the order against looting.

Under Secretary Broderick says Great Britain will require damages from China, but cannot undertake alone or with the powers, to govern the country.

Li, governor of the province of Shensi, is reported to have invited the foreigners in the province to come to his

## The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past.

A fagged out, tearful little woman said this in telling her cares and weaknesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who was cured of just such troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on the strength of the present instead of worrying about that of the past.

Told Her Friend—"After having got on my neck 42 years Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured me. I was so glad I told friends about it and a lady in Wisconsin who read of my cure told me she also took Hood's for the same trouble and was cured. She thanked me." Mrs. Anna Sutherland, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure the blood-purifying and only enhance to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

protection. About August 21st fifty accepted his invitation, and all were massacred.

The Kaiser promises his subjects in the Yang-tse Valley protection as soon as nine warships, now on their way from Germany, arrive in Chinese waters.

Two hundred bandits raided the Tartar city of Canton, August 27th, and looted several hundred houses. Cantonese hatred of the northerners was the cause.

A German firm is negotiating with Chang Chi Tung, the Wu Chang viceroy, to lend him 1,000,000 taels on the security of certain viceregal industrial undertakings.

General Gase, the British commander with the allies, has countermanded his order summoning more troops to the north, and it is probable the British troops will go to Amoy.

Communication between Peking and Tien-Tsin is interrupted, probably because bands of Boxers make the route unsafe for couriers. The country north of Yang Tsin is said to be flooded.

The Boxers are devastating the country around Taku and Peking, and are becoming outlaws among their own people. Those who are moving north from Peking are now hurrying home.

Russians are treating the native population about Port Arthur with the greatest severity. Eye witnesses report an indiscriminate slaughtering of non-combatants and the reduction of the city to desolation.

Belated stories of refugees at Chefoo continue to describe the terrible conditions in Peking. One of the worst incidents is the shocking desecration of the foreign cemetery outside the west wall. The details are too revolting to be described. Hundreds of bodies of Chinese are found in the streets of Peking, supposed to be those of traitors to the cause of the Boxers.

A telegram from Peking gives the strength of the allied forces which took part in the relief of Peking as follows: Japanese, 6,000 infantry, 320 cavalry, 450 engineers and 53 guns; Russians, 3,300 infantry, 180 cavalry and 22 guns; British, 1,832 infantry, 400 cavalry and 13 guns; Americans, 1,600 infantry, 150 marines, 75 cavalry and 6 guns; French, 400 marines and 18 guns.

The German naval commander at Taku telegraphs that, according to the returns asked for of the allied fleets, the following troops had been landed up to August 18th: American, 155 officers and 4,470 men; British, 189 officers and 5,942 men; French, 115 officers and 2,903 men; Italian, 13 officers and 27 men; Japanese, 573 officers and 19,509 men; Russian, 275 officers and 11,600 men.

There is much recrimination between the foreigners besieged in Peking and the members of the relieving force. Officers say that the besieged sent out alarmist reports and that the condition of the foreigners was never one of such extremity as the official dispatches represented. The foreigners, they assert, could have resisted indefinitely.

The besieged accused the general's of timidity and of exaggerating the Chinese opposition. They think a much smaller army might have made the march and relieved them weeks sooner.

Panic in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—A score of people were injured to-day in a panic and stampede at the joint ticket agency of the eastern roads on Clark street. The place was densely crowded by veterans and others to secure the return coupons of Q. A. R. encampment tickets. A woman fainted, starting a panic and a rush was made for the door. A plate-glass window was demolished and several persons were severely injured by falling glass. Five others were knocked down and badly bruised. A detail of police finally restored order. None was seriously injured and nearly all were cared for at a near-by drug store.

During

The year 1899, 37,596 merchants, many of whom are in the same business as yourself, purchased

National Cash Registers.

Isn't this a significant fact? These merchants bought our registers only after careful investigation, and being convinced that their investment would be a profitable one. Now what our registers are doing for others they will do for you. THEN WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE, Sales Agent.

C. I. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

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## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . . NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LONAU,

Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maiala Bay, Kihai, Makani, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nabiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamao, Maunaloa, Kapaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowahu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. I. WIGHT, President.

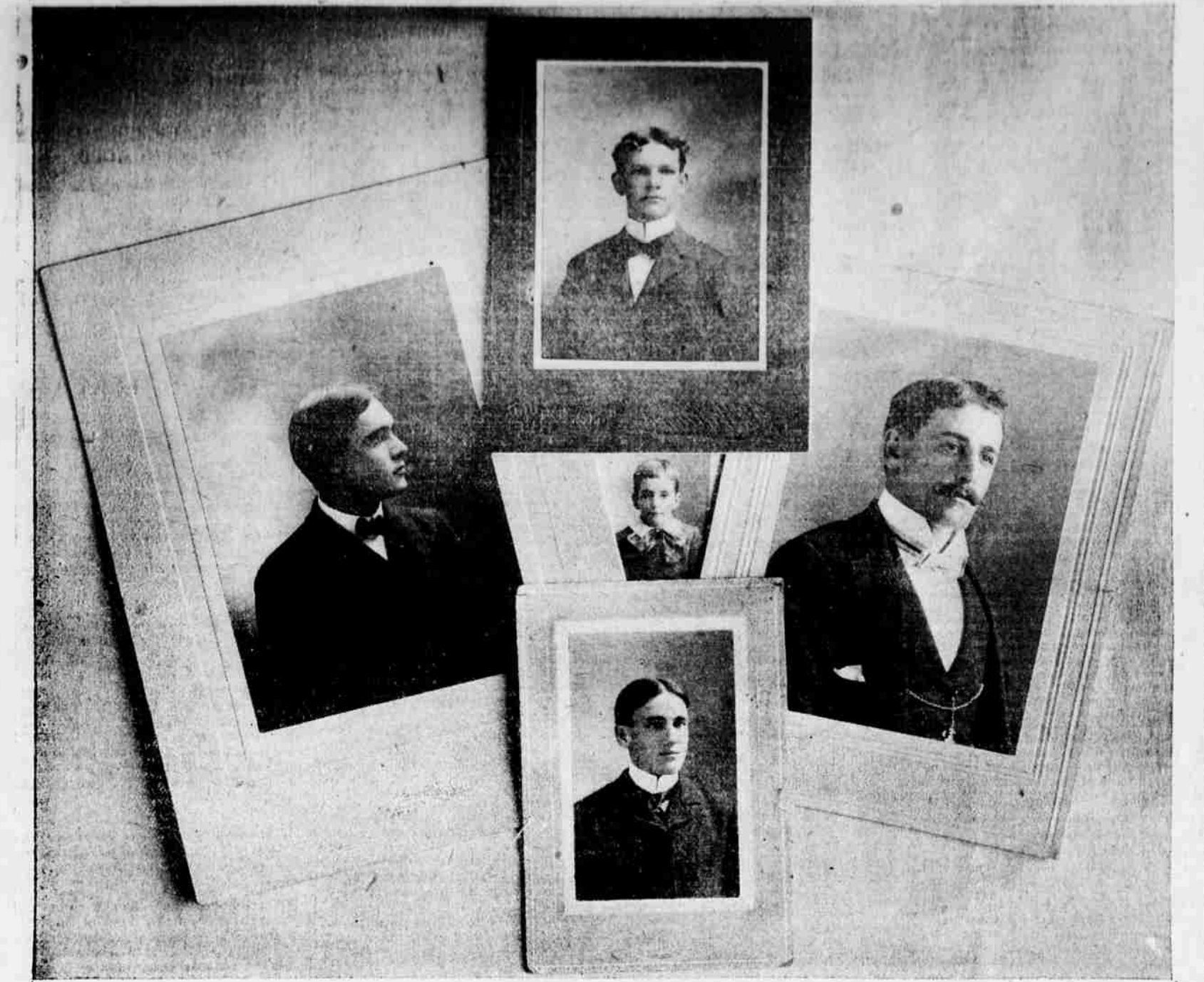
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

During

The year 1899, 37,596 merchants



# THE BLUE AND THE SCARLET SHARE HONORS AT PEARL HARBOR RACES



THE MYRTLE JUNIORS WHO WON THEIR RACE.

ANOTHER boat-race-day is past and over, two contests have been added to the records of the past and the enthusiasm which marked Saturday's aquatic festival proved conclusively that the sport of rowing retains that same strong hold on the public's affections which it has ever done.

It was made evident very early on Saturday morning that boat-race-day had arrived. Stores decorated their windows lavishly with the colors of the rival crews, boys and girls, men and women, in fact every other soul that passed you on the street wore either red, blue or gold and black favors. Nothing but boating "shop" was talked; it was boat, boat, boat, in office, countinghouse, court-room, stock exchange and wherever two or three were gathered together. The Myrtles, judging by the preponderance of crimson decoration, appeared to be pronounced favorites. Red and white leis were pretty, cheap and easily obtainable, whereas floral favors representing the Healanis blue were difficult to obtain; this probably accounts to some extent for the popularity of the red and white.

At 1:30 o'clock the first special went down to Pearl Harbor, having on board the crews and the officials. At half past three the big passenger special pulled out, laden with a crowd numbering over a thousand. Such a jolly good natured crowd it was, all out for a good time and the majority succeeded in obtaining it. About 2000 witnessed the races.

Prior to the races the crews took things easily in their respective headquarters and anxiously awaited the coming ordeal. The Myrtles were very confident of winning both races, the Healanis admitted somewhat reluctantly that they possessed a chance in the championship contest, while the Lelaniis liked the prospect less the closer the time of starting drew near.

Soon after 2 o'clock the yachts commenced to arrive, beating up the river to the finishing point. Oscar White's Eva, J. Lightfoot's Marion, Fred Whitney's Helene, Clarence Macfarlane's La Paloma, T. R. Hobson's Dewey and H. M. Dow's Abbie M. were especially conspicuous.

By the time scheduled for the start of the Junior race the north shore of the river in the vicinity of the boat houses was packed, every nook of vantage being occupied. The scene presented was a singularly brilliant one; the effect of the crimson, blue, and orange and black color scheme being extremely vivid as the sun flashed upon it. The day itself was a delightful one, with a charming combination of sun, shower, breeze and even-varying cloud effect. About 4 o'clock the sky grew ominously overcast and seemed to threaten an uncomfortable downpour; nothing came of it however but a slight shower which cascaded itself between the races, and laid the dust for those wagers who were compelled to walk home.

One unfortunate phase of the situation was the high north-easterly wind and its natural effect, a rough course. Old race-goers agreed that Saturday was the windiest race day in their memory. This very substantially militated against fast time being made; as

it was, the watches showed very fair work and both crews are probably above the average standard. Soon after 4 o'clock the launch of the Healanis with the judges, time-keepers, starter and press representatives on board, steamed to the boat houses of the clubs and the starter by megaphone instructed the Junior crews to proceed to the starting place.

For over half an hour the crowd waited impatiently for the appearance of the contestants, and when finally they came within eyeshot, the Myrtles were seen to possess an immense lead; this they increased to such an extent as to annihilate enthusiasm, for spectators love a close finish and are not prone to rave over a walk-over.

The race for the championship was different; a hundred and fifty yards from home it looked like the Healanis' race, then the Myrtles spurred as a local crew has never spurred before, and victory appeared to hover over the representatives of the crimson, ready to drop her laurels on the victors. The effort was a trifle mistimed however, and Jarrett and his Healanian crew by a mighty effort forced their shell home a winner by a short quarter of a length.

Then occurred a scene which is unequalled in local rowing annals and which reminded one of the uproarious reception accorded the Oxford and Cambridge crews at Mortlake after rowing a similar finish. To put it briefly the admirers of the winning four evinced every known device for making a noise and the effect obtained did signal credit to their efforts.

Finally the crowd boarded the train, leaving quiet old Pearl Harbor to resume its dreamy old existence until next September. Arrived in Honolulu the excursionists told their tales of victory or defeat with faithful vividness and until the midnight hour chimed, the streets echoed the intelligence, hilariously imparted, that once again Healanis was champion.

## THE JUNIOR RACE.

After much fiddling the starter got the boats off fairly well together. The Myrtles shot ahead from the word go, rowing together in taking manner. At the half mile Myrtles were two and a half lengths to the good; at the three-quarters they had increased their lead to six lengths; at the mile it was Myrtles by over eight lengths, and from then until the finish they drew away at will, crossing the line a good fifteen lengths in the lead. Time, 11:44.

The losers were in trouble from the start, and their exhibition of watermanship at the take off was horrible. They had the outside and the Myrtles the inside course. Fuller of the winners wore a bandage on his right leg. A broken footstrap of the Healanis bow oar delayed the start considerably. The work of both coxswains was elementary and wretched. The Healanis splashed continually and outside of Williams, the stroke, gave a deplorable exhibition; they made no attempt to spurt and appeared to be demoralized. In marked contrast to the winners, who were not appreciably "windied."

## THE CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

The men rowed to the post in a shower of rain. The start was prompt and the Myrtles again got away with a slight lead. At the half they led by a length, and were going as well as could

be desired. They appeared to be rowing a slightly faster stroke than their rivals, who gave the impression of reserve power hitherto unsuspected. Even at this early stage of the race the Lelaniis were palpably out of it. At the mile the Myrtles were half a length in front. During the next quarter of a mile the Healanis assumed the lead, and passing McFarlane's were nearly three lengths ahead. Both crews were undistressed up to now. Soon after passing the Myrtle quarters Judd spurred magnificently, and looked to have the race won; the Healanis were game to the care, however, and when Jarrett called to his men for a final effort they rowed out to the last ounce and won a memorable race by sheer grit by the narrow margin of a quarter of a length. Time 10:14.

It was a grand race and a perfect exhibition of seamanship. Judd made a fatal error by delaying his spurt too long. With favorable conditions, the time would have been near record.

## THE BOAT CREWS.

The crews which took part in Saturday's races were:

Myrtles, Senior—Bow, W. H. Soper; No. 2, P. Lishman; No. 3, George Angus; stroke, A. F. Judd, and coxswain, W. Alvares.

Healanis, Senior—Bow, G. Boscue; No. 2, James Lloyd; No. 3, Dan Renear; stroke, Paul Jarrett; coxswain, Charles Reynolds.

Lelaniis, Senior—H. D. Cobb, bow; C. Peck, 2; P. T. Phillips, 3; S. E. P. Taylor, stroke; H. Wagner, coxswain.

Myrtles, Junior—Bow, George Fuller; No. 2, Arthur Gilson; No. 3, Sam Johnson; stroke, Allan Judd; coxswain, W. Alvares.

Healanis, Junior—Bow, Merle Johnson; No. 2, Pat Gibson; No. 3, Allan Walcott; stroke, W. Williams; coxswain, Charles Reynolds.

The officers of the course and race were: Judges—Captain C. J. Campbell, H. M. Whitney Jr., and A. G. M. Robertson. Starter—George R. Carter. Timekeepers at start—E. H. Paris and L. P. Scott. Timekeepers at finish—C. B. Gray and H. E. Harvey.

Regatta Committee—W. A. Wall, A. A. Wilder, John C. Lane.

|          |             | Time, M. S.         |             |
|----------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
|          |             | Distance            | Time, M. S. |
| SENIORS. | Contra      | 3 miles (with turn) | 19.42       |
|          | Pearl River | 3 miles (with turn) | 19.53       |
|          | Pearl River | 1 1/2 miles         | 10.3        |
|          | Pearl River | 1 1/2 miles         | 9.48        |
| JUNIORS. | Contra      | 1 1/2 miles         | 10.21       |
|          | Pearl River | 1 1/2 miles         | 10.29       |
|          | Pearl River | 1 1/2 miles         | 10.11       |
|          | Pearl River | 1 1/2 miles         | 10.43       |

ABOUT THE LOSERS.  
Woe is among the known. This is not occasioned so much from the loss of

money, but the hirsute adornments of many belonging to all three clubs have been shown as the result of rash bets. Many of these unfortunate were considered handsome men before the race, but their faces tell a tale far different from what their most intimate friends anticipated.

Oscar White, the tall Viking-like member of the Myrtle Club, wears a smooth face today.

Charles B. Gray, the rampant rooster of the Healanis, deplores the loss of his magnificent, flowing mustache, the result of a wager with Charles Crane of the Myrtles. The latter, however, lost to Gray on the Senior race, and for the next week and at the regatta on Saturday will wear the Healanian colors.

Jack Maguire, the streets yesterday minus his mustache. He was the butt of good natured raillery on the part of the boys, who did not believe Jack could look so young.

F. W. McKinney, the Fort street envoy, has become a plain looking boy, quite a transformation from the dashing Beau Brummel of the business district.

L. B. Hough, the prescription mixologist, a Myrtle in good standing, went into the hands of a receiver Saturday night and came out lacking his mustache.

W. Blaisdell, who looks after Prince Cupid's real estate interests, but on the Myrtle seniors, and his mustache went likewise.

Fred West, one of the principal Healanians, obtained a home in this land, second night. He lost the race he bet on, and in a day or two Tommy Nott will enjoy the novelty of a white-barrow ride from the corner of Port and Hotel streets to the Hawaiian Hotel and back again. The day has not been set, but invitations will be sent out to all their friends.

One of the curious wagers of the day was that entered into by "Doc" Montarrat and Charles Bellina. Bellina wagered that if the Healanis lost the senior race he would cut his mustache off, propped, however—and here comes the rub—that "Doc" Montarrat grew hair on the top of his head. There is a strong likelihood that Bellina will continue to curl his hirsute adornment. Bellina is bent on having the wager fulfilled, and on Saturday evening the Doctor bought up all the hair vigor he could find.

## FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

A plot has been discovered to burn Shanghai. Europeans describe the streets as unsafe after nightfall.

The lately missing transport Californian, which put into Guam disabled, was posted for reinsurance at San Francisco.

Senor Cisneros y Betancourt, former president of Cuba, has been chosen a delegate to the Cuban constitutional convention.

John G. Woolley, Prohibition nominee for president, opened the campaign at Chicago by an attack on McKinley and the canteen.

After vainly trying to construct the new federal building at Chicago with non-union workers, the contractor will use union men.

The cabinet has decided to send a transport to remove the destitute from Nome. About 1,000 persons are in danger of starvation.

The steamer Thyra, in going up the Columbia river to Portland, ran into a railroad trestle and destroyed about one hundred feet of it.

Judge Leo Rausser has been elected commander in chief of the G. A. R. He is a native of Alsace who rose from the ranks in the American civil war, becoming a major. He was probate judge of St. Louis.

The American liner St. Paul, lately wrecked the Cunarder Campana, which she met at sea, and showed her a clean pair of heels. The St. Paul crossed from Southampton and Cherbourg in six days, seven hours and six minutes.

**"Man's Strength and Woman's Beauty."**

Before and since the days of Samson this is what has been said of every luxuriant growth of hair.

**AYER'S Hair Vigor**

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one great cause of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and thus checks the hair from falling out.

If your blood is poor and thin and filled with impurities, the Hair Vigor cannot do its best. You should take a thorough course of treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla at the same time you are using the Hair Vigor. This will cleanse your blood, invigorate your nerves, and improve your health in every way.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

**HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.**

**HER GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY**

(Continued from Page L)

than double the number we had then. "These Islands were hardly known when Bishop Berkley wrote that poem in which occur the words that 'Westward the Star of Empire takes its course.' He had no more conception of a westward American empire than we had fifty years ago. Let me tell you the American has got a new front door and it opens on the Pacific. You will have in your lives the greatest port west of the one at San Francisco. This will be the stopping place for the commerce of the world, unless you, yourselves, stop it growing. Commerce is power, and that country which has trade and seeks it, is going to be the greatest people of the earth, and is going to command the world. I hope I do not offend when I say that the English language and those who speak it will command the world. In California most of my boyhood was spent, and there are the graves of my children I left behind me when I came to Hawaii to be a part of the American Union. You are Californians and native sons, but first of all, Americans, and Californians afterwards. While you have only just become attached to this country, this great republic of ours, you are all citizens of it and of California, too. The future depends upon the growth of the country of your adoption. The American republic will never take a back seat again. It was not Dewey that made it. It was not the armies in Cuba, although they did noble work, but it was the spirit of American manhood that marches by day and night and never will cease until the American republic holds dominion over the seas, and especially over the Pacific Ocean. It is manifest destiny that made these Islands cling to the United States. The stars and stripes have just begun to be made known in the world, and where it is unfurled that is the sign of means civilization. It means the Christian religion. It means free government giving to man, no matter how humble or exalted, the right to speak for himself. You are members of this great Republic. Remember that one of the greatest calamities that befall California may befall you in Hawaii.

"When California was admitted into the Union it had 138 land grants covering the face of its fair land, and since then it has been the bane of our State. Day and night the hope of our legislators has been that they will some time become divided to make honest. You have not to do it here. I am not talking against wealth, and I don't think there is any one here so exalted that they would not be willing to own the whole town. But the land must be divided so that every man, woman and child shall have a home in this land. Remember that your public lands are not all exhausted. It should be your legacy to protect the lands. No one desires to go to a country where he cannot enter the threshold of his own home to eat his meal, no matter how humble it may be.

"I thank you for this opportunity to allow me to look into your eyes tonight. I think I see the California stamp on your foreheads. I think I see in the young Californians before me what the Irishman in San Francisco used to say, 'You have the makings of a great deal of man in ye.' Let me say that I believe in the native daughters. I am old enough to safely believe in them. I believe in the fathers and mothers of the native sons and daughters. I knew the most of them, not all, but many of them. They were, as I have said, a worthy people, and none better could have been found on God's green earth. I wish to say to you as the old Roman soldier said when he left the ranks: 'Call my name wherever Rome most needs a soldier and I will respond, and I hope it will be the same with all assembled here.'

**PAUL NEUMANN.**

The toastmaster said that after hearing Judge Estee's tribute to the pioneers of California, the natives should be proud to have been sons of such worthy progenitors. He said none lost sight of the fact that they were all Americans, but he sometimes knew that they felt they were first of all Californians. The stamp of the American was upon all. There was no question about their citizenship. "The next toast," continued the toastmaster, "will be responded to by one who is almost as much in the hearts of those who have lived in California and Hawaii as any one of California's foremost pioneers. I have nothing further to suggest when I ask that the toast be, 'Our Country,' be responded to by Paul Neumann.

As Mr. Neumann arose he was greeted with a salvo of applause. He said: "An after-dinner speech is one that should be built around a story. I confess I am without a story. Our country! Such a sentiment blended well with the toast to California. What shall I say of our country? The brightest page in American history has been written in the last few months in this country. I detract nothing from the great battles of the revolution of '76; I detract nothing from the sacrifices of

the war of the rebellion when, as somebody said, we had already begun to be a big nation and in looking around us somebody to the front found no one, and so turned around and looked each other. I need not refer to that. Our country has taken a place among the nations of the world, and today it has first rank. All that we have attained, and no bugbear against expansion will prevent it, although a great many men in the United States labored under the apprehension that it might be fatal to our liberties, will deter the people of the United States from their expansion march to the lead of civilization and that of justice. I cannot claim that I was born an American citizen. I was not adopted by the United States because I adopted them. I can tell you without any false sentiment that when I, forty-seven years ago, for the first time in my life, looked upon the Stars and Stripes, and saw some of the country in which I intended to make my home, my heart was full with feelings that cannot be described. I came to the United States with an ardent desire to become one of its citizens when I grew up. I never voted before I was entitled to. I tried to add to what education I had from the old country. Although it was good, and although I had the hope of amounting to something, not forgetting the country of my birth, I have tried to serve the flag of the country of my adoption. I did not intend to leave California for good when I came to Hawaii. The subject is too vast for me to deal with in a short time. Upon the subject of the pioneers, I will say that I have seen, in my friend Judge Estee, with them when I was a boy—more properly speaking, I suppose, a 'kid'—was brought up among them, I learned some good things from them and have learned some things which I could do better without. But when I look back upon those men when the State was a wilderness and then upon the time when it became a corner stone of solidity and progress, I cannot but say that I admire the pioneer. They were men of all conditions of life. Their heroism was given for the advancement of civilization. In those days I was an adopted son of California. I did not have the advantage of being born in the State of California for I was too old then. I want to say something of some of the men who have made the country and its men famous, the press and the reporters. They made men and they were also their undoing, but they stand in the history of California as a bright and shining light. I hope that the society will endure and that the native sons will give to it their undying devotion."

The feast to the mothers and daughters of California was responded to by L. M. Strauss.

**THE CLOSING SPEECHES.**

The closing speeches which, we regret to say cannot be stenographically reproduced, owing to the hour at which the form of the Advertiser closed, were made by Major Ennis, Captain Merry, A. V. Gear, G. W. King, George D. Jones, Col. J. W. Jones and W. G. Smith. Major Ennis spoke for the army and made a powerful plea for its better support by the people. He described the country at present as practically undefended, there not being soldiers enough left to take proper care of the coast defenses. Captain Merry spoke briefly of the growth of the new navy, the contributions that have been made to it by California, and the services done by the old navy in annexing California to the United States. A. V. Gear responded to the toast of "The Flag," and in graceful words paid tribute to the Rear flag, the Stars and Stripes, and the standard of Hawaii. G. W. King, a son of James King of William, held the attention of the diners for half an hour with his reminiscences of San Francisco thirty and forty years ago. George D. Jones, the toast of "The Ladies," and his sister, Mrs. Jones, banqueters in cheerful humor. Colonel Jones talked earnestly and comprehensively about the National Guard and its services to law and order, and W. G. Smith responded to the toast of "The Press." "Auld Lang Syne" was sung and the first banquet of Californians ever held in Hawaii came to an end.

**LOCAL BREVITIES.**

Prince David Kawanakoa has taken a trip to Maui in order to explain to his friends what Democracy is.

Governor Dole received a report today from Commissioner Wray, stating there was a great demand from the Island of Hawaii for beneficial bugs to prey on insect blights.

The friends of Mrs. Edward Macfarlane, nee Celia Risdon, will be pleased to know that she and her family are well and thriving at Udvalia, Sweden. She would be delighted to see an Island face.

Arthur Wilder and E. O. White have succeeded in collecting \$1,323 in cash for the regatta day from the merchants. The big yacht races will come off on the 15th, and there is assurance there will be no lack of fun.

Two Swedish sailors, supposed to be guilty of the murder of Ah Jim on the Oahu road last Saturday, were arrested by the Hilo police. It is now thought that three men were concerned in the affair, and search is being made for the other man. The two sailors are supposed to be the men who were seen in the unlucky Chinaman's hack, while driving on the road where he was assaulted and killed.

Pueo, the wife murderer, who also attempted to take his own life, has been removed to the Oahu prison and is now in the hospital there. This action was taken by the High Sheriff on account of a well-founded impression in the mind of Superintendent Eckhardt of the Queen's Hospital that Pueo intended to try suicide again. He is now thought to be a knife during the week, and this fact caused the High Sheriff to put Pueo in a place where such opportunities would not be at hand. The wound in the man's throat is nearly healed and he now takes food through his mouth, although a tube is used to connect the severance with the throat. He talks and is readily understood. Despite his long illness he has grown quite strong and sat up steadily in the patrol wagon while being conveyed to the prison. As soon as his throat is entirely healed he will be brought into court for preliminary hearing on the charge of murder in the first degree.

**Notice to Shipmasters.**

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS,  
Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge.



## THE PLAGUE AT GLASGOW

List of Suspects Very Large.

EIGHTY-THREE ENROLLED

The City Board of Health Declares Glasgow Infected--A Serious Situation.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Sept. 1.—The health officer has issued a notification to the effect that another plague suspect was admitted to the hospital this morning. There are now eighty-three persons under observation necessitating the operating of a second reception house. Some of those first afflicted with the disease are improving.

GLASGOW, (Scotland), August 30.—Eleven persons are now suffering from bubonic plague here and five others have symptoms of the plague.

The post-mortem examination of the body of the person who died from the plague August 25th established the disease as bubonic plague. This has been officially announced by Dr. Chalmers, the Chief Medical Officer, and is supported by Professor Muir and Dr. Brownlie.

The foreign Consuls are in communication with the medical authorities and all Glasgow ships may be quarantined.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The following cablegram was to-day received by the Marine Hospital Service:

"GLASGOW, August 31.—The local Board of Health declares Glasgow infected with plague. Eleven cases and one suspicious case in the hospital to-day.

"THOMAS."

GLASGOW, (Scotland), August 31.—Passed Assistant Surgeon A. R. Thomas of the United States Marine Service, who is now in this city, will investigate the bubonic plague outbreak here and take the necessary precautions in regard to outbound vessels, although he has not yet received instructions from Washington regarding the imposition of quarantine on Glasgow vessels arriving at American ports. There has been no increase in the number of cases of the plague in this city, and no undue alarm as to the spread of the disease is felt. The authorities are acting with promptitude and are confident of confining the outbreak within the present scope.

## CORBETT KNOCKS OUT M'COY IN FIVE ROUNDS

NEW YORK, August 30.—More than 30,000 men saw J. J. Corbett of California dispose of Norman Selby, more familiarly known as "Kid McCoy," in the fifth round of their glove fight at Madison-square Garden to-night. Corbett, when he got well under way, simply outclassed McCoy so much that the latter was a cinch to beat. Corbett hammered the Hoosier lad until he was all tangled up, and when ready the Californian cut loose and with one of the fastest assaults ever seen in the ring he literally beat the Kid down and out.

After reaching his dressing-room Corbett said: "He can hit, I tell you, but I dropped on to one of his fallings very quickly. He can only hit with one hand at a time. He can't wallop with both hands. When I saw that I made up my mind that the best thing for me to do was to go in and mix it up with him. And I guess I was right. Now I am ready and willing to meet any heavy-weight fighter in the world. Jeffries preferred. I will rest up a bit first and after that will take on the best offer."

Corbett, while talking, was getting into his street clothes, and as soon as he had dressed himself he passed out of the building, surrounded by a howling crowd, who cheered him vociferously.

McCoy's face wore a gloomy expression as he sat in his room dressing. He was in anything but a cheerful humor, and when spoken to he said curtly:

"Oh, I don't want to talk. What's the use? I was whipped. I thought he was so easy in the first two rounds that I grew careless and he got home the punch."

The men battled for 60 per cent of the gross receipts, which was to be divided, 75 per cent to the winner and 25 per cent to the loser. It is estimated that there was about \$30,000 in the house, so that Corbett will receive in the neighborhood of \$18,000 and McCoy about \$6,000.

## THE BOER WAR MAY SOON COME TO AN END

NEW YORK, September 1.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

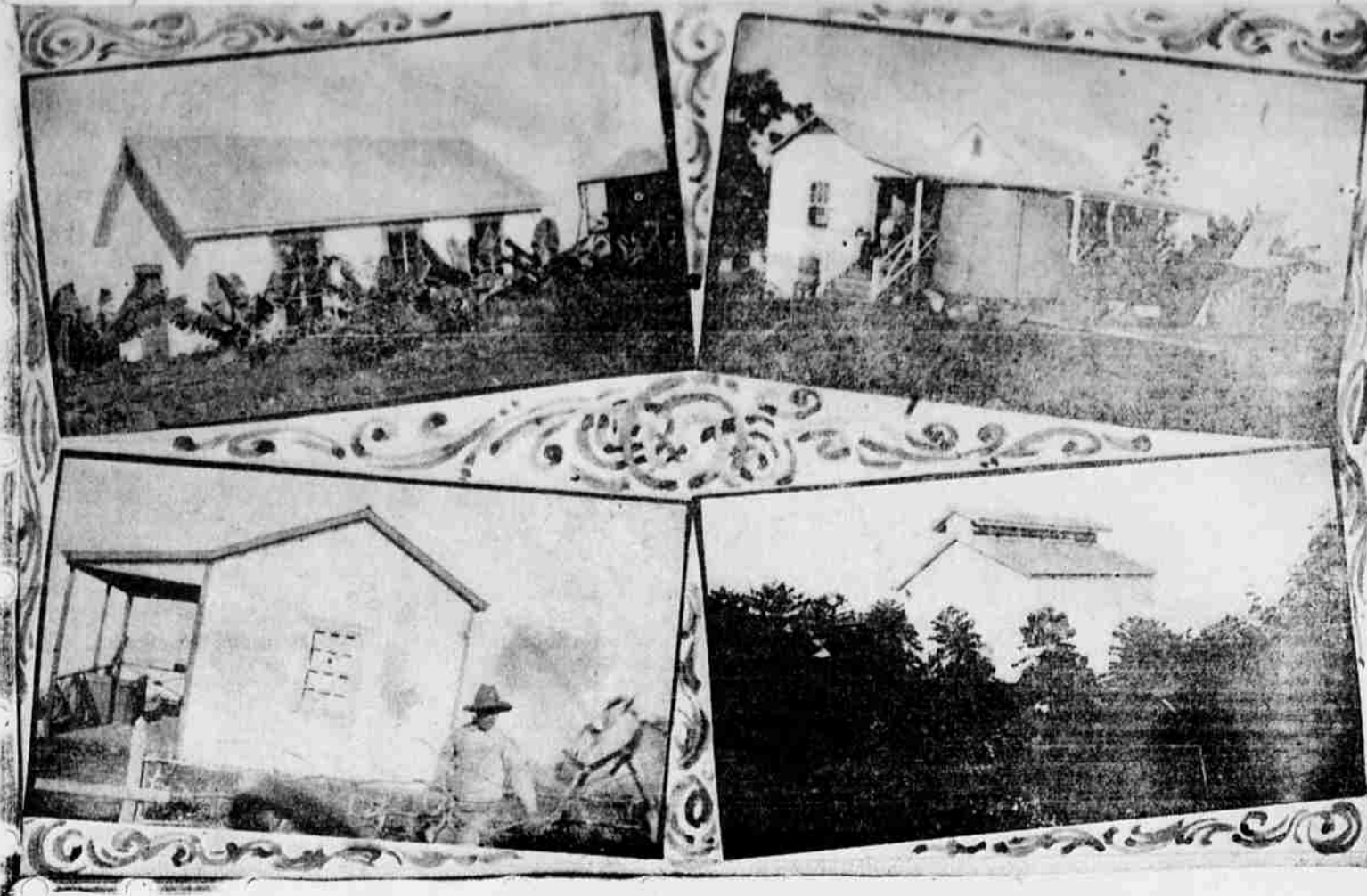
Lord Roberts' dispatches show that the British are getting a firm hold on the Delagoa Bay Railway. Sir Redvers Buller's mounted troops have reached Noot Gedacht, where nearly 2,000 British prisoners, who were confined by the Boers, have been released.

It is uncertain whether the main body of General Buller's army is retreating east or north toward Lydenburg. In the former case the end of the campaign should be close at hand, otherwise guerrilla operations may be further prolonged. Meanwhile, a little more fighting, probably on a small scale, is reported from the Orange River colony, near the Basuto frontier, which shows that resistance is not en-

## SCENE OF MISS ALICE F. BEARD'S ACTIVITIES IN NORTH KONA, HAWAII

THE CHURCH.

TEACHERS' COTTAGE.



THE PARSONAGE.

COFFEE HOUSE.

MISS Alice F. Beard, of Wabahu, North Kona, Hawaii, who left by the Australia for the States, has established the first orphanage and industrial institution of its kind in the Territory of Hawaii. Miss Beard signed articles of incorporation on June 26th, and decided that the Japanese name should be changed, and a company formed, under the euphonious appellation of "The Hawaiian Orphanage and Industrial Schools Association, Limited."

The lady who, it is said, has taken this great responsibility upon her shoulders, is a slender, dark young woman, rather under the average height. Her black hair is rolled smoothly back from the temples and coiled on the top of her head. She has bright brown eyes, albeit a bit tired looking, and her voice is low-toned and kind. Just the sort of woman to take with the average child. This pioneer hails from Modesto, California, and is so enthusiastic over her pet project, that she says she has decided all her land in North Kona, about forty acres, as well as her leased land, for the use of the orphanage.

This seems a great deal for one woman to do, when one stops to consider just what it means. Miss Beard has decided away not only her land, but all the buildings, such as "the residence and outbuildings pertaining thereto, the orphanage, the chapel, the teachers' cottage, the water tanks, tools, machinery, agricultural implements, all the household furniture, all carts, wagons, buggies, and all live stock on, or belonging to, the coffee and sugar plantations on the land, and all timber trees, fruit trees, and growing crops, belonging to the same." To the association just formed, which is pledged to carry on the work, on the lines mapped out by Miss Beard.

"I was a missionary at heart, when I first came to these islands almost seven years ago," said Miss Beard to me the day before she sailed. "And I believe I may truthfully say I had this idea in embryo even at that time. Of course it has grown considerably since then and is growing still. It will be a big and flourishing institution if only I may be enabled to carry out my ideas in full. This is, after all, but the beginning of the end."

"Governor Dole has been good enough to express appreciation of this project and of the buildings on my property and the proposed improvements."

Miss Beard came here with money. Her father, who resides in California, is reputed to be a wealthy man. According to an old proverb, it is "better to be born lucky than rich," and although Miss Beard was most comfortably off as regards this world's goods, she was not averse to doubling, or quadrupling her money. She therefore began to speculate. The first venture was a small one. Finding it successful, she launched out and his luck seemed to be running her way, until she came out a winner. And it was with this money she bought, stocked, and planted the forty acres in North Kona, besides leasing, for twenty-five years, seventeen acres of adjoining land.

When asked to describe the property, Miss Beard replied: "I call it 'Grand View,' because it is beautiful beyond description. It lies two miles back from the sea at an elevation of 1,000 feet. People who have travelled all over the world, and who have been attracted to Grand View by curiosity, or to see its methods, have gone away singing its praises. And it is not only a beautiful spot, it is essentially a cool, healthy and salubrious locality. Just the place for children."

"At present I have twenty acres in coffee and twenty-five in sugar. I have three crops of coffee now ready for the market and am planning to put it on the market, both in Honolulu and San Francisco, for the benefit of the Orphanage. At present Japanese labor is employed and I have an American manager. But for two years I was my own manager and superintended the whole thing."

"There is very little, in fact, I have not done, for my heart was in this venture. The church was built three years ago. It has a seating capacity of one hundred. A Japanese preacher, from Japan, has been on the place for the past three years and besides that, an American teacher and missionary has both taught in the night school and preached to the Japanese, occasionally, in their own language. The Orphanage, of which, unfortunately I have no photograph, is a large, two-story building, costing between three and four thousand dollars. It has accommodations for fifty children, at present. It consists of a school, dining room, kitchen, and dormitories. The Orphanage was erected last January. Besides that, I built a parsonage and a teachers' cottage, having a lanai twelve feet wide. The coffee house has been enlarged. The cost of the present one was \$300 and there are places for pulping, washing, drying, roasting, grinding and packing."

When asked to explain the aims of the Orphanage, Miss Beard stated that she originally started with the Japanese; but that now they proposed to throw it open to all nationalities, irrespective of religious denomination. The idea is to have the institution, which is now duly incorporated and hopes to shortly receive its charter under some new act of Legislature which may have to be enacted to cover such institutions, "free from the authority and control of any denominational or ecclesiastical body, although each and every trustee, director and officer of the institution, must be a member of the Church of Christ." Miss Beard further stated: "Orphans will be received free of charge, and will be taught, fed and clothed by the institution. We should be pleased, however, to have the fathers (on the case of half-orphan) contribute a small monthly sum. We have four half-orphans in the institution, whose fathers contribute \$2.50 each, monthly. We also will gladly receive homeless children, indigent children, or cruelly mistreated children, regardless of nationality, and will give them industrial, educational, moral and Christian training. The girls will be instructed in sewing, cooking, washing, ironing, care of poultry, and by way of outdoor life, the picking and pecking of coffee. Transferring will be taught later, as will nursing in the care of the sick-room. Boys will learn carpentering, care of coffee, sugar, small fruits, market gardening, milking, care of horses, cattle, pigs, chickens, and, in a small way, landscape gardening, such as the laying out of flower beds, lawns, etc. In fact, I hope to bring it up to the highest standard of an industrial home, and please note that the word 'home' is without a capital!" I learned that the children now in the home have an abundance of fresh vegetables and fruit, fresh eggs, milk and butter.

Miss Beard's property at North Kona is said to be valued at about fifty-five thousand dollars including buildings. "I am going to the States," said Miss Beard, "to engage teachers for the institution, to place the coffee on the market, and also, because I feel the ocean voyage and rest-up will do me good. I shall not be gone long, however."

It is stated that the Kona estate of Miss Beard is far and away the best cared for property in that locality, as she had ample means and spared no expense to make it beautiful and profitable.

It is stamped out, even in that quarter.

President Krueger, with some of his chief officials, is at Pilgrim's Rest, in a wild, mountainous district northwest of Lydenburg.

One of the buoys thrown out by Andrew on the day he left Spitzbergen has been found. It carried this message: "July 11, 10 p. m.—Greenwich.—Our voyage goes well so far. Are now at an altitude of 250 meters. Original direction north 10 degrees east; compass undeviated. Later north 10 degrees east; compass undeviated. Four carrier pigeons dispatched. They are flying west. We are now over ice, which is very rugged. Weather splendid the whole time. In excellent spirits. Andrew, Strindberg, Frenkel. Above clouds fine. 7:45 Greenwich mean time."

## ITCHINESS OF THE SKIN.

Everybody has their hour of trouble.

But people having any irritation of the skin.

Have many hours of trouble.

Nothing so annoying, nothing so irritating.

It is a hard and trying position.

Leave it alone and you can hardly bear the misery.

Relief and cure have come at last.

Melbourne has put it to the test.

Doan's Ointment cures every form of skin irritation.

People at home are learning that this is so.

Here is proof in a statement:

Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## THE BOW WONGS.

The secretary of the Bow Wong Society of Honolulu, Lam Sai, received a letter by the steamer Nippon Maru from a friend in Shanghai, saying that the new provisional government at Shanghai was about to be declared by the reformers. The next steamer from San Francisco is expected to bring the news to the Bow Wongs of the establishment of the government. A war upon the northern provinces to overthrow the government of the Empress Dowager will be the next thing upon the tapis. Lung Chi-tso is said now to be in Tien-tsin, which has fallen into the hands of the allies. The Shanghai correspondent of the Bow Wongs says, although no word was received from Lung Chi-tso directly, that the next place where trouble may be expected is along the Yangtze. News of great uprisings there are momentarily expected by the world at large.

## The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke, President

P. C. Jones, Vice-President

C. H. Cooke, Cashier

F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom Max, J. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

## Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,

Alliance Assurance Company of London,

Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company.

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

## Something NEW!

This is an age of discovery and invention. The world is always awake to something that is new and novel. Honolulu, though apparently behind the times in many things, is keen enough to know a good thing when she sees it.

The latest thing in the capital of the Hawaiian Islands is

## THE White House

Washington has its White House and so has Honolulu. The White House at Washington is for the President, while the one in Honolulu is for THE PEOPLE.

## THE WHITE HOUSE

Has opened its doors at

420 FORT ST.

And carries a full line of Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods and Notions for men, women and children.

One commendable feature of The White House is that it buys and sells for cash, enabling its customers to purchase at a low figure. Goods do not have to be marked up to cover losses from outstanding accounts.

The White House does shopping for persons who cannot come to Honolulu themselves. It is only too glad to send samples to all places and at all times.

Don't fail to pay The White House a visit in person or by letter, then you can see for yourself that The White House is "For the People."

## American Dry Goods Association.

P. O. Box 100.

HONOLULU.

Patent-back ledgers a specialty at the GAZETTE Bindery, von Holt block.

## Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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TELEPHONE 121.

## White Clover Soap.

## HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

If you have, we know you will use it again. If you have not,

## TRY IT

And you will surely use it again.

## IT IS

A high grade Toilet Soap to sell at a low price, and absolutely harmless to the skin.

Price Per Cake

10cts.

Three Cakes For

25cts.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant's claims was a deliberate fraud, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 1, 1904.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which removes PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT,

33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.



## LADS ALAND FROM LOGAN

### Seventeen Hundred For Manila.

## MAY BE SENT TO CHINA

Anxiety on the Coast for Transport  
California--List of  
Passengers.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Almost seventeen hundred American soldier-boys captured Honolulu yesterday. They chose a bad day to pounce down upon the city and didn't succeed in capturing very much for the town, in the vernacular of those who speak more to the point than to perfection, was "shut up tighter than a drum." So, for most of the day, the warriors, young and old, had to go without cigars, soda water, shaves and other luxuries which are absolute necessities when unobtainable.

The great United States Army transport Logan arrived from San Francisco early yesterday morning. At 5:30 she was off port and not long afterwards was alongside the new naval wharf, ready to take on the necessary 500 tons of coal before she can resume her voyage to Manila, via Guam.

Aboard the Logan are the headquarters, band and First and Second Battalions of the First Infantry, and the headquarters, band and Third Battalion of the Second Infantry. This includes 1600 enlisted men, counting 27 hospital corps men. Besides enlisted men, there are aboard 52 officers, doctors, nurses and other passengers, wives and children of officers in the Philippines.

The Logan sailed from San Francisco on Saturday, September 1st, in the afternoon, making the passage down in a little over seven days. She carries a large quantity of stores for the troops in the Philippines, besides having sixty days' supplies for the troops aboard in case they should be suddenly ordered to China. Although the orders are for the Logan to proceed to Manila, it is just possible that other orders may meet the transport on her arrival there and the Logan's troops be hurried to China. In this event the vessel is ready and supplied—and the men are ready, too. They are a fine, sturdy looking lot of men and are ready and willing to fight fever, filth, fate or Boxers.

Colonel Harbach of the First Infantry is in command of the troops in transit. The complete passenger list, outside of enlisted men, is as follows:

Colonel Harbach, Lieutenant Colonel Dempsey, Major J. A. Smith, Captains Getty, Philastre, Bell, Buffington, Swayne, Tayman, Lacy, Jarvis; First Lieutenants Marquardt, Croft, Newman, Wilcox, Pickering, Byrads, Jordan, King, Downes, Kenney; Second Lieutenants Reed, Townsend, Penfield, Carroll, Murray; Lieutenant Colonel Carlisle; Captain Pickering, Benham, Kernan, Wright; First Lieutenants Gutz, Williams, Martin, Harris; Second Lieutenants Westcott, McClure, Bentinck, Bishop; Major Edwin B. Bolton, Major B. F. Koehler, Dr. C. G. Scaproni, Dr. L. H. Wheeler, Dr. E. A. Lewis, Dr. James A. Rabbitt, Dr. J. F. Hadley, Dr. R. Boyd Miller, Dr. George S. Minter, Dr. L. d'Orville Chabut, Dr. C. Edward Sears, Dr. George A. Renn, Dr. Joseph F. Siler, Margaret Van S. Rice, Laura B. Bunting, Mary A. Harrison, Laura B. Bunting, Grace Armstrong, Annie M. Bartholomew, Maude Wurrin, N. M. Nichols, David L. Burns, John P. Quander, H. C. Collins, R. W. Hartwell, Edward P. Dell, W. H. Grant, Benjamin Lear, John Bergman, Mrs. H. O. Street, Mrs. J. J. Peterson, Miss Peterson, Mrs. Richardson and baby, Mrs. Hawes, Dr. Baker, Dr. Powell, Dr. Clayton, Dr. Hogue, Dr. Roberts, Dr. Dewitt, J. F. Phayon and 1,037 enlisted men of the First Infantry, 18 men of the hospital corps of First Infantry, 515 men of the Second Infantry, with 9 of the hospital corps.

A few of the women named are on the way to join their husbands in the Philippines, the rest are army nurses.

As soon as people in Honolulu found out that a transport had arrived, a great many made for the wharf to see the great floating barracks. It is now months since so many soldiers have been in town at one time, and the sight of a big troop ship has of late been sufficiently infrequent to arouse considerable interest. And the soldiers enjoyed Honolulu just as much as the people enjoyed watching them enjoy it. Notwithstanding the fact that for most of the day, owing to the existing Sabbath laws, the boys were unable to do much else than indulge in a game of semi-progressive sightseeing through the streets and avenues of the metropolis and suburbs on Pain's horseless vehicles—mule cars, they spent a happy day of it and managed, after awhile, to "tumble to the side-door racket," and get all the soda water and cigars they wanted—some of them. The others made up for their "hind-sight" when the drug stores opened in the evening to sell drugs and surgical instruments. Then were these places packed by those seeking cigars and soda water.

The officers, doctors and nurses hired carriages—the livery stables were not closed—and sped in and around the city and out to Waikiki, up Punchbowl and up to the Paik, taking in Oahu's glory and making the most of their brief stay here. The Logan will leave Wednesday morning in all probability.

When the Logan left San Francisco there were grave fears entertained there for the transport Californian, which passed through here about the end of July, bound for Manila with stores. It will be remembered that on Saturday the Advertiser gave, exclusively, the news of the Californian having sustained serious damage to her propeller, and put in for repairs at Guam. The news came by the Nippon Maru.

When the Logan sailed from the Coast the Californian had been out of San Francisco forty-five days, and 20 per cent reinsurance had been offered on the vessel. The steamer is overdue

from Honolulu to Manila easily fifteen days, and the general impression among shipping men in San Francisco was that she had broken her shaft, and was drifting helplessly around the coast.

This is the Californian's maiden voyage, and the vessel left the Coast under the best possible circumstances. The trip to Honolulu was to be her first trip for her bow had never powered into the waters. She had two trial runs on the bay and was pronounced to be in more than satisfactory condition.

Special interest was taken in the Californian, for she is the largest merchantman ever built on the Coast, and nearly 300 feet long. Her dimensions are as follows:

Length over all, 488 feet 4 inches; length between perpendiculars, 411 feet 11 inches; beam, molded, 57 feet; depth, molded, 35 feet; depth, to upper deck, 42 feet; draught of water, loaded, 23 feet; tonnage, displacement, 16,200 tons; dead weight capacity, 10,000 tons; measured capacity, 15,000 tons; water ballast, 3,400 tons; coal bunker capacity, 1,500 tons; horse power, 2,600; speed, half loaded, 11 knots; load, 10.2 knots.

Her captain is George D. Morrison, who was sent from New York to take command. He had been in the transport service plying to Manila from the Atlantic side.

Frank Turner, son of Matthew Turner, the shipbuilder, is the chief officer of the Californian. He carries a master's papers and there is no navigation in the transport service, or out of it, that knows the south seas as well as he. For many years he sailed in his father's vessels plying between San Francisco and southern waters, and he made several trips between there and Manila as chief officer of the Valencia. Second Officer Blain and Third Officer Holmes were transferred from the transport service to the Californian. Chief Engineer Chisholm was taken from the Senator, which made several trips between the Coast and the Philippines, and the rest of the engineer's crew are picked men.

The Logan was intended to make a search for the Californian, having had orders to ascertain if possible where she was and what was the matter with her. As it is now, the Californian will probably beat the Logan to Manila, and will be there safe and sound when the Logan arrives.

## FROM THE PULPIT

PRaise FOR DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

Rev. Enoch Hill, of Grand Junction, Iowa, in his Praise of this Wonderful Remedy Which He Has Used With Such Good Results.

(From the Era Headlight, Grand Junction, Ia.)

No higher praise can be offered nor better references given concerning the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People than the many voluntary testimonials from ministers of the gospel which have come from all parts of the country and which have more than supported all the claims made for this excellent medicine.

The most recent endorsement is that coming from Rev. Enoch Hill, pastor of the M. E. church of Grand Junction, Iowa, who says:

"I am a firm believer in the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the remedy having been used in my family, with highly gratifying results. For three or four years I was a sufferer from general debility. I seemed to be lacking in vitality, was tired out most of the time and sleep gave me no rest or refreshment. I was troubled with headache much of the time and although I was not confined to my bed, my illness incapacitated me for energetic work in my pastorate.

"A sister-in-law living in Nebraska, who has suffered very much and who has used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with good results, recommended them to me and I decided to try them. I had taken but two or three doses of the pills when I found that they were helping me and further use of the remedy brought such relief that I am glad to offer this public recommendation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the interest of suffering humanity.

"My wife was troubled much as I was although her case was aggravated by insomnia. The pills also proved of the greatest benefit in her case.

"I have recommended the pills to many whom I have met in my work and am always pleased to endorse the medicine, the excellence of which has been established within my own observation.

(Signed) REV. ENOCH HILL.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100). Address Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY A GREAT FAVORITE.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

Otto Rose is out again after a light attack of fever.

Ben Gallagher, who at one time served time in Oahu jail several years ago for biting off a portion of Bert Peterson's ear, assaulted August Gramberg at Waimea yesterday and broke his jaw. Gramberg's condition is serious. Gallagher was arrested and admitted to bail.

## THE CENSUS SHOWING

About Eighty Millions of  
People.

## TABULATION OF CITIES

May be Great Increase in the Number of Congressmen Under Present Ratio.

NEW YORK, August 30.—A special to the Sun from Washington says:

With the announcement of the population of Detroit the Census Bureau has completed the count of the thirty largest cities in the United States, showing a total of 13,243,515. A ready over 300,000,000 persons have been counted, and Director Merriam is certain that the entire population returns will be ready for Congress when it meets in December. Enough have been counted so far to give some idea of the result of the census.

For some years the opinion has been prevalent that the census of 1900 would show a total population of 75,000,000. The returns from thirty cities show an average increase of almost 30 per cent, which, if maintained throughout the country, would mean that the population is in the neighborhood of 80,000,000. The thirty largest cities and their population is as follows:

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Greater New York, including New York and Brooklyn | 3,437,262  |
| Chicago   | 1,638,575  |
| Philadelphia                                      | 1,235,697  |
| St. Louis   | 575,238    |
| Boston  | 563,892    |
| Baltimore   | 508,297    |
| Cleveland   | 381,761    |
| Buffalo   | 352,218    |
| San Francisco                                     | 344,782    |
| Cincinnati  | 329,902    |
| Pittsburg   | 321,616    |
| New Orleans                                       | 287,104    |
| Detroit   | 285,701    |
| Milwaukee   | 285,318    |
| Washington  | 278,718    |
| Newark  | 216,070    |
| Jersey City                                       | 206,433    |
| Louisville  | 204,731    |
| Minneapolis                                       | 202,718    |
| Providence  | 175,597    |
| Indianapolis                                      | 163,174    |
| Kansas City                                       | 161,732    |
| St. Paul  | 161,632    |
| Rochester   | 162,435    |
| Denver  | 133,859    |
| Toledo  | 131,822    |
| Albany  | 129,895    |
| Columbus  | 125,569    |
| Omaha   | 102,555    |
| Total   | 13,243,515 |

When Congress takes up the question of the reapportionment of representatives it will be brought face to face with the problem of increasing the number of representatives or of the ratio of representation. Already the House has 351 members and is an unwieldy body. The basis of representation is at present one member for 173,000 constituents. Should this ratio be maintained there will be added to the membership of the next House about fifty-six members, making a total membership of 411. Aside from the difficulty of doing business in a body of such proportions there will be the greatest difficulty in seating fifty-six members in the present chamber. There is room for a handful more than now sit in the chamber, but it will be impossible to add fifty seats with desks without taking up all the space and leaving no room for passage behind the seating. As each member is entitled to \$5,000 a year salary, \$1,200 for a clerk, \$250 for stationery and his mileage, the addition of fifty-six members would increase the expenses of the House about \$320,000 per annum, to say nothing of the additional cost of carrying their franked matter in the mails.

On the other hand to increase the ratio of representation to 200,000, which would leave the membership about 393 or almost the present figures, might endanger the ratio of states. Aside from the difficulty of doing business in a body of such proportions there will be the greatest difficulty in seating fifty-six members in the present chamber. There is room for a handful more than now sit in the chamber, but it will be impossible to add fifty seats with desks without taking up all the space and leaving no room for passage behind the seating. As each member is entitled to \$5,000 a year salary, \$1,200 for a clerk, \$250 for stationery and his mileage, the addition of fifty-six members would increase the expenses of the House about \$320,000 per annum, to say nothing of the additional cost of carrying their franked matter in the mails.

## PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

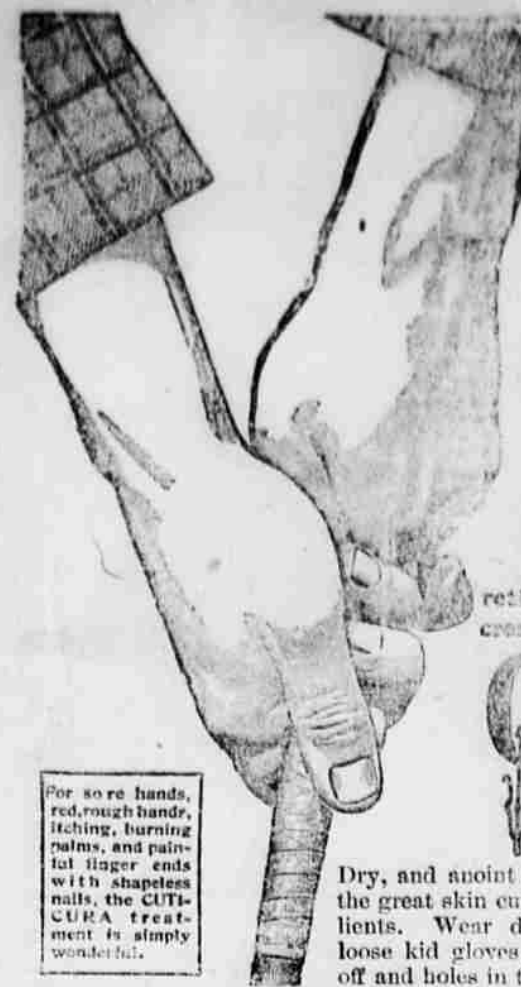
MANILA, Friday, August 31.—In addition to the commissioners' powers, heretofore cabled, the following extract from the official instructions will be published tomorrow:

"The legislative nature of the government of the Philippines, exercised by the commission of peace and General MacArthur, under regulations by the Secretary of War, provides that until the establishment of a central civil government or as Congress shall otherwise provide, the legislative authority includes the passing of law regarding imports, taxation to raise revenue and public funds, education, civil service, the courts, municipalities and appointments to office already described.

"Until a complete transfer of control General MacArthur shall remain chief executive of the government, exercising executive authority not herein assigned to the commission.

"Subject to rules and regulations the commission shall legislatively enact, the municipal and departmental government shall continue reporting to General MacArthur and be under his limited supervision and control, wherever the commission shall establish civil governments. The military force in these localities shall be continued for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage as General MacArthur deems requisite.

"The military shall be at all times subject under General MacArthur's orders, to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of civil authority."



For sore hands, red, rough hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger ends with shapless nails, the CUTICURA treatment is simply wonderful.

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STORMERS, Blue or Olive Enamel, 35.00  
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Second Hand Wheels in good condition, \$10 and up.

Lamps, Bells, Sundries, Etc.

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SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

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OF BERLIN.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,  
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of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
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OF HAMBURG.

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Total reinsurance ..... 107,400,000

North German Fire Insurance Co  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company  
and reserve, reinsurance 8,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance  
companies ..... 35,000,000

Total reinsurance ..... 43,000,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.  
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